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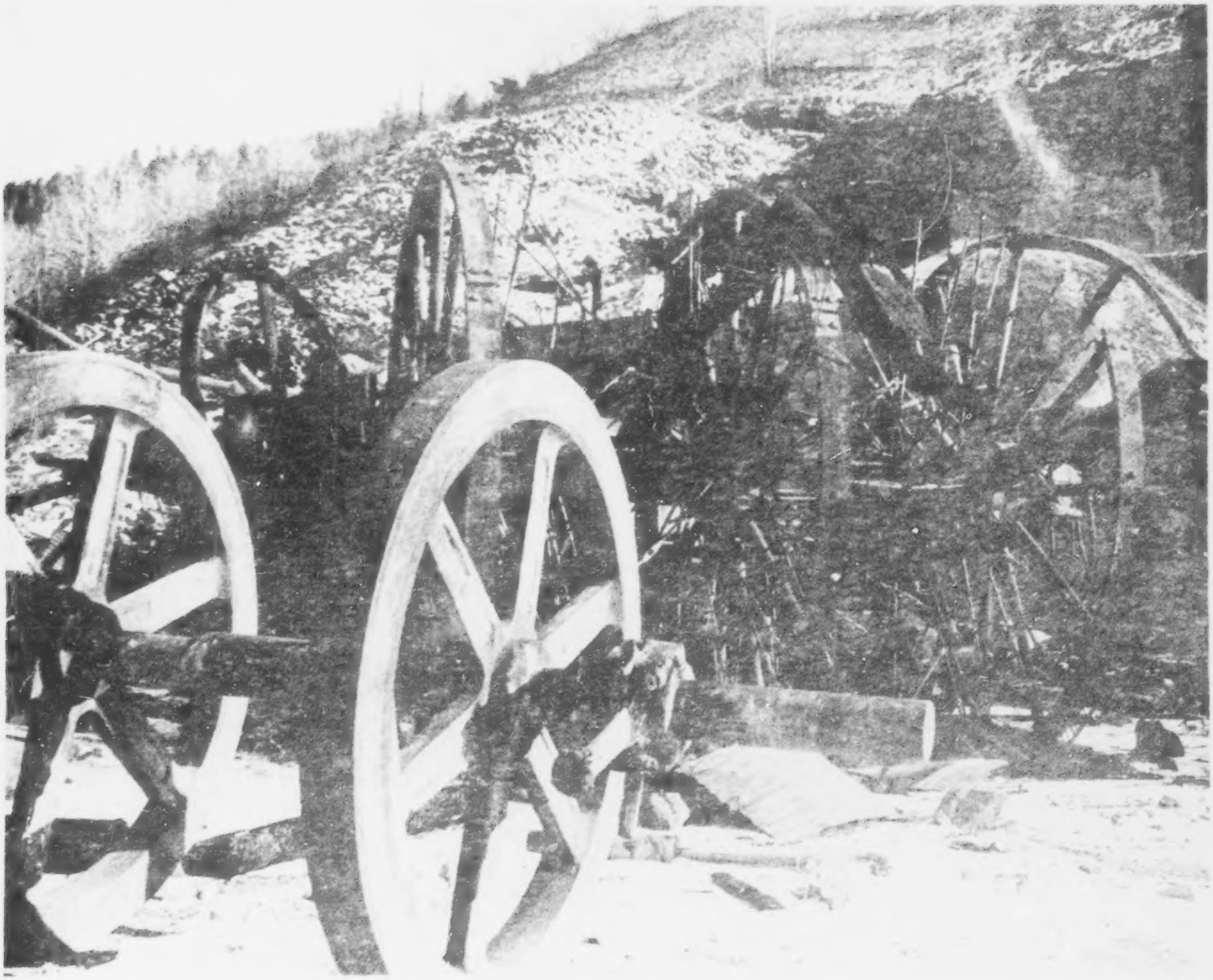
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

NOVEMBER - 1981



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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

November 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 11 - Number 11

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the National Consumer Price Index.

10. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

11. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

12. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	383.5	392.5	372.2	-9.0	11.3
Employment	361.7	371.0	353.7	-9.3	8.0
Unemployment	21.8	21.5	18.5	.3	3.3
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.5	5.0	.2	.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

- Employment in the agriculture industry is declining seasonally as the crop harvest and winter wheat planting are complete and the livestock has been moved to their winter pastures. Much of the agriculture production is marketed at this time of year. The index of prices received by Montana farmers and ranchers in October of this year shows a 16 percent decline from October of 1980.

- Oil, gas, coal and other minerals mined on federal and Indian lands in the state produced $25 million in federal royalties last year. Eight million dollars was collected for production from Indian lands and will be distributed entirely to the tribes or individual Indians. About $6.8 million will be returned to the state by the Bureau of Land Management.

- Bids totaling $4.4 million for eight highway projects were opened by the state Highway Department the end of October. These bids must be reviewed by the Highway Commission before contracts are awarded. If the bids are approved, some roads in Wibaux, Phillips and Fallon counties will be graded or paved. A Billings company was the apparent low bidder on two of the projects with bids totaling about $2.4 million.

- The retail trade and motel/hotel industries should benefit by trends of the tourist season and film making business. By August, the state showed a 22 percent increase in the number of visitors. The month of September demonstrated a 50 percent increase in tourism. This is a trend toward a longer tourist season. Film productions have funneled $31 million into the state since 1974. The trend toward the western theme is one of the attractions that has brought the filming of ten commercials to Montana since March. Several movies have been filmed, all or partially, in the state recently, and there are more good prospects between now and spring. Film making companies not only employ some local people, but also purchase goods and services while they are here.

- The legislature is in special session in Helena and is attempting to adjust the state budget to federal funding cuts. It is estimated that the state will have several million dollars less of federal funds to spend over the next two years. Many programs and jobs funded by the federal government have been or will be eliminated. The loss of programs will put additional burdens on the state and counties. Many government jobs have already been eliminated and more positions will be lost in order to stay within budget limitations.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

- An insurance company that recently expanded their regional office in Great Falls conducted a study of the local economy which revealed energy-related development will hit Great Falls eventually. The report indicated that there is so much energy potential in the area that Great Falls will benefit from it to a much greater degree than at present.

- The Great Falls airport has added a new half-million dollar automated radar terminal system. The new radar system will improve air controlling and allow expansion of the tower service to include 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. hours from a previous 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. servicing. An airplane manufacturer in considering Great Falls as a manufacturing site. A facility at the airport is available to assemble the four-passenger airplanes.

- A 50,000 square-foot discount and catalog store opened up on Tenth Avenue South. A staff of 48 has been hired to handle the merchandise and sales. The $1 million project was started in June and is one of the 72 outlets nationwide.

- Anaconda Copper Company has decided it's refinery in Great Falls is not saleable and is planning a demolition and salvage of facilities on the site. A salvage company will have five years to raze the 440 acre, 100-building complex.

BILLINGS SMSA

- City and county officials in Billings are hunting for a site to put a much-desired $2.6 million treatment center for emotionally disturbed children. The center would house about 60 patients from seven to eighteen years of age.

- Construction workers broke ground for a large discount store and a two-story office building on the west end of Billings. The office building is for a Denver based oil and gas company which plans to move 30 to 35 employees up and out of its Denver office and adding another 30 to 35 employees to its staff.

- A new taco restaurant is being erected on Main Street in Billings.

- A construction company which has been in business for 25 years has closed its doors and left ten persons without work.

- A trucking company out of Billings is involved in a labor dispute with 18 employees affected by the dispute.

- A retail department store is closing and moving out of a large mall in Billings and another department store plans to move in.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

- Farmers completed their potato harvest in October. Ranchers have moved their cattle and sheep to winter pastures. The main agriculture activity now is fence maintenance and preparation for winter.

- Mining activity is shifting emphasis to oil and gas exploration. Another seismic crew has moved into the Dillon area, bringing the total number of crews there to seven. There is no official information released about the test well that is being drilled near Deer Lodge, but there are rumors that they had a show of oil at about the 7,000 foot level. The drill rig being used there is capable of going to 16,000 feet. This exploratory activity has not employed many local people yet and seismic crews indicate that they have numerous applications for any future vacancies. Oil industry analysts have indicated that several drilling rigs will move into southwest Montana in the spring and Butte's location as well as its available work force makes it ideal for rig-servicing businesses.

- Building permits valued at $211,037 were issued in October--less than half the value of the permits issued in the same month last year. The largest portion of the total value was made up of a $101,300 remodeling job at Montana Tech. There were no permits issued for new residential construction. The slumping lumber market caused a sawmill in Dillon to shutdown for three weeks the end of October and when it reopened in mid-November, only one shift returned to work. Stopping operation of the night shift resulted in layoffs of 18 full time and 14 part time employees. A mill in Deer Lodge has closed down operations again. This closure, one of several for this mill over the last year and a half, caused the layoff of 64 people until lumber market conditions improve.

- Low copper prices have caused the suspension of a slag treating test program at the smelter, resulting in the loss of 38 jobs. Another 34 positions were lost in Anaconda when the lime-slaking operation was moved to Butte. Some of these laid off workers will be able to "bump" into jobs at the concentrator and lime slaking operation in Butte.

BOZEMAN LMA

- Contracts totaling $3.5 million were awarded for construction of a visual communications building at Montana State University in November. Work started on a new bank building in Bozeman and is continuing on the county garbage incinerator and wind farm projects near Livingston.

- Various manufacturing firms continue to reduce the number of employees and their work hours in an attempt to cope with the poor economic conditions. Employees at a mobile home manufacturing plant were laid off for a week and a half. A sawmill is rotating their workers on a week on then a week off basis. A company that makes camera bags cut the hours of twelve employees. An elecronics firm has laid off permanently about twenty people but have recalled nearly all of the other 80 that were out of work for nearly a month.

- Seasonal layoffs from tourist attractions and resorts are also adding to the decline in employment. Federal budget cuts have eliminated the jobs of 16 seasonal rangers and naturalists who previously worked in Yellowstone Park

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67.0	72.2	73.5	72.3
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.5	17.4	17.5
Retail Trade	51.2	55.7	56.1	54.7
General Merchandise Apparel, Accessories	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1
Food Stores	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Automotive Dealers Service Stations	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9
Eating & Drinking Places	18.0	19.9	20.0	20.0
Bldg.,Mat.,Farm Equip., Furn.,Misc.	9.9	10.8	11.1	10.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.9
Services	49.4	52.6	54.2	56.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6
Personal Services	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Medical & other Health	15.7	17.2	17.5	18.4
Other Services	25.1	26.2	27.6	28.3
Government	70.0	71.7	70.1	70.6
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.1
State Colleges & Univ.	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.9
Other State Govt.	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9
Local Education	22.8	23.8	22.8	23.2
Other local Govt.	13.6	14.6	14.7	14.5

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

(in effect 6-1-81 through 5-31-82)

Glacier County
Lincoln County
Mineral County
Ravalli County
Sanders County

To qualify, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of 7.9% or greater for the previous two calendar years (January 1979 through December 1980).

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during the winter. The approaching winter sports season, however, should cause a renewed demand for workers in motel and restaurant occupations near the area's ski resorts.

GLASGOW LMA

- Heavy snows in the area shut down numerous construction projects temporarily this period. Two 6-plexes continued toward completion in Glasgow which will help alleviate a shortage of rental units. In Culbertson, work should begin soon on a $1.6 million school project. Activity on a natural gas pipeline continued to slow down, with fewer than 200 workers left in the area.

- Oilfield exploration and drilling activity was up. There are several drilling rigs working in Valley County and seismic crews are also at work at various sites throughout the area.

- Activity at an area industrial park will not be as high as hoped in the future. The federal government selected a site in New York state for an alien processing center instead of the facility near Glasgow. However, an airline manufacturer will return to the park after the first of the year to do aircraft flight tests.

GLENDIVE LMA

- Construction activity highlights the area economy this period. Work on a new shopping mall is nearly complete and several stores are preparing to open. Although one firm laid off 15 workers when work slowed at the mall, there were numerous calls for sheetrockers and painters to finish other projects. A new discount motel and new skating rink were finished this month. Some home construction is going on in the area, also. In Sidney, numerous project begun earlier moved towards completion. Started or announced this period were a new airport terminal, new hotel, a contractor's office building, and doctor's office building.

- Retail trade is about normal for this time of year throughout the LMA. There has been a substantial amount of hiring done for shops in the new mall--a major discount retailer, alone, will hire 55 employees. No shortages of available workers have been reported. Oilfield activity remained the same with only light hiring for hands on seismic crews reported.

- The sugar beet harvest ended late this period. Some moisture slowed work in the fields for a short time, and there were openings for beet truck drivers. Other agriculture work involved plowing and leveling of fields and moving livestock.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

- A seasonal decline in employment was experienced last month as agriculture field work was being completed and the summer tourist season came to an end. The loss of employment was accompanied by an equal drop in the civilian labor force while the number of unemployed remained the same. The unemployment rate, while decreasing slightly from the September level, remains considerably higher than the previous year, as they were 500 fewer people employed in the area in October of this year than in October of 1980.

- The possibility of constructing a synfuel plant on the Crow Indian Reservation is currently undergoing a $1.4 million study. Preliminary engineering and design work are part of the feasibility study that is scheduled for completion next year. If the plant is built, it would be finished in the late 1980's.

- A proposed $80 million Tongue River dam construction project will be helped by the Northern Cheyenne Indians. The Indians have reserved water right to a quantity of the river, but do not have dam storage rights. These water rights will be negotiated and the Northern Cheyenne will try to come up with money to help fund the $1.2 million feasibility study of the reconstruction project.

HAVRE LMA

- Oil and gas exploration in the Havre area has increased and is expected to continue during the next few years. In the agricultural area, most experts are optimistic about the outlook for both wheat and cattle during the 1980's. There is slightly more enthusiasm for wheat than for cattle.

- New businesses in Havre include a shoe store, a ladies ready-to-wear store, and a fast food chain restaurant. Progress is continuing on a grocery store which is opening in November.

- The state's largest privately owned wind generator went into operation south of Chinook in October. The generator produces direct current which is converted to 240 volts of alternating current.

- Construction has started on a new racquetball club in Havre. A $6.3 million junior high school bond issue passed, and construction is expected to start in May, 1982.

HELENA LMA

- The state legislature returned to Helena for a special session in November. While attempting to adjust the state budget to reflect changes in the federal budget, the legislators will provide a short boost to the local economy. Effects of the budget revisions, however, will probably mean the elimination of more state government positions, many of which are in Helena.

- Building projects that have started are able to continue as nice weather has prolonged the construction season. Next year shows signs of being much better for the construction industry and a recently announced decision of an office equipment firm to go ahead with plans to build a new four-story $4 million structure in the downtown area adds to the hopes of the industry.

- There were 500 more people unemployed in the area in October of this year than the same month last year. This reflects the cutbacks in government employment as well as the overall economic conditions, especially of the construction and timber industries. Helena's labor market area, with an unemployment rate of six percent, has one of the higher unemployment rates in the state.

KALISPELL LMA

- A railroad official announced 11 more layoffs at Whitefish. The layoffs bring the total to 56 layoffs at its Whitefish facility. It was also noted that the Whitefish office would not close.

- A $750,000 weigh station is under construction at the junction of Highways 2 and 56 near Troy. This station will eventually replace the existing station at Libby.

- In Anaconda, an aluminum company announced the layoff of 26 employees in the second week of November. The employees affected are from the potlines, pot rebuilding and casting departments. Twelve more potline employees will be laid off at the end of November. The company is presently operating at 90% capacity.

- The lumber and wood products industry continues to be very slow. A sawmill in Kalispell has laid off 100 persons, while a logging company laid off 30 persons due to the mills not taking additional logs. In Columbia Falls, two lumber companies have cut back production.

- A specialty wood products plant in Polson has closed. About 30 jobs were affected by this closure.

- The annual Christmas tree harvest is about half completed. Christmas tree yards have started buying trees to get ready for shipping.

LEWISTOWN LMA

- Highlighting the area economy is the announcement by a major hotel to begin an expansion project early next spring. The project will cost about $1.2 million and should be completed by Fall, 1982.

- The current situation is less exciting since several layoffs occurred this period. A lumber mill in Judith Gap laid off workers due to a soft market, and a Lewistown manufacturer of building products laid off workers due to high inventory. Also, a mining operation cut workers as production was slowed. Construction activity declined due to weather and completion of projects. Several remodeling projects are continuing, however.

- Retail trade activity has remained at a good level this year. Many shops report sales are up, but are timid to hire because of expectations of future activity. In agriculture, there were few openings. Ranchers cite high interest rates and a depressed cattle market as reasons for a slow down in hiring.

MILES CITY LMA

- There are several new businesses planning to start up in Miles City this fall with emphasis on recreation and drinking and eating establishments. There will be a roller skating rink, an arcade, a sports lounge, a convenience store and a Mexican restaurant.

- In their 10th annual meeting, the Northern Plains Resource Council resolved to reform the way corporations in this state gain access to private land. Especially the Eminent Domain law will be attacked by this farmer and rancher organization that wants to make it harder for coal companies to gain control of their land. Under the tenet of Eminent Domain, a private company has legal access to any land it needs to serve the public at large. In another resolution, the NPRC protested the railroad-federal government land swap in McCone County. The railroad company wants to eliminate their checkboard pattern and gain a solid block of about 32,000 acres of coal rich land.

MISSOULA LMA

- Fluctuations continue in the lumber and woods industry's employment. A mill in Superior shut down completely with an indefinite start up date. About 130 employees will be laid off in this closure. The woods compliment, including contract workers, involves as many as 180 people that will become idled by the mill shutdown. The mill was down last year for three months during the late spring of 1980. At the same time, mills at Columbia Falls and Thompson Falls reopened after a two month closure. Pulp mills that make liner board suffer two ways--a soft market for their cardboard boxes and shortage of their raw material, wood chips from lumber mills.

- The high interest rate continues to keep the housing construction in a slump. The month of October is a good illustration of the collapse of the building industry. In Missoula County, residential building permits and values issued in October are as follows: 1979--43 for $1.74 millions; 1980--23 for $1.06 millions; and 1981--3 for $140,000.

- A new $3.5 million, three-story downtown Missoula building is near completion. It will provide professional office and retail space. Further commercial construction may come from a proposed $37.4 million hospital expansion. The new hospital must be approved first by the State health officials. The hospital proposes to use a 30 year tax-exempt revenue bond for the bulk of financing and plans to start construction next summer. The new hospital would replace a 1940's designed structure and would reduce bed capacity from 207 to 195.

- Two area banks have expansion plans, but one has decided to delay building. A Stevensville bank has called off construction plans because of the poor bond market and the depressed economy. In Thompson Falls, a 75 year old bank will open bids in early December on a $1 million new facility.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

- Activity in the LMA consists mostly of oil and gas field activity. Oil companies reported that 28 wells were completed in Toole County this year. The wells included 19 gas wells, seven oil wells and the remaining wells were dry holes that had been plugged and abandoned.

- An oil exploration company may claim 66 percent success rate in the Blackfeet field northwest of Chouteau. The company has three shut-in gas wells and is expecting a fourth. Two other wells have been dry holes. These six wells plus six others on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation cost between $1.5 and $4 million each to drill.

- Other oilfield activity consists of oilfield equipment being moved in along the mountain front near East Glacier to construct well sites.

- A water well is being dug on a Fairfield ranch and will furnish water to about 140 farms along a 210 mile route in Teton, Cascade and Chouteau counties. The project will cost $2.15 million and will provide water suitable for human consumption to farms where it has not been available before.

- Two new businesses in the LMA are a new oil and gas well drilling company in Cut Bank and a new sandwich restaurant in Shelby.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Non-White	*15.7%*	*17.1%*	*13.0%*
Females	*26.8%*	*32.9%*	*26.6%*
Youth	*6.5%*	*8.8%*	*7.9%*
Over 45	*20.3%*	*19.8%*	*22.7%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.[1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

1/ *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ Montana	Percent1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	7.5	8.2	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	7.6	8.0	.1
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	6.9	7.7	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	6.1	7.0	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	5.7	7.1	.4
June	408.8	381.5	343.2	38.3	27.3	6.7	7.7	.4
July	403.8	379.0	338.1	40.9	24.8	6.1	7.3	.5
August	404.3	380.5	336.7	43.8	23.8	5.9	7.2	.4
September	392.5	371.0	336.8	34.2	21.5	5.5	7.3	*
October	383.5	361.7	332.6	29.1	21.8	5.7	7.5	*
November	380.7	355.6	330.6	25.0	25.1	6.6		*
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	383.5	392.5	372.2	-9.0	11.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	361.7	371.0	353.7	-9.3	8.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	29.0	34.2	29.8	-5.2	-.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	21.8	21.5	18.5	.3	3.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.0*	*.2*	*.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.0*	*0*	*.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	285.8	288.9	283.2	-3.1	2.6
MANUFACTURING	23.8	23.6	23.8	.2	0
Durable Goods	14.0	14.5	14.2	-.5	-.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.1	9.3	9.1	-.2	0
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	2.0	1.9	-.1	0
Other Durable Goods	3.0	3.2	3.2	-.2	-.2
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.1	9.6	.7	.2
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.4	3.8	4.6	.6	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.5	2.3	2.3	.2	.2
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	0	.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.9	1.8	-.1	0
MINING	8.7	8.8	6.8	-.1	1.9
10 Metal Mining	1.3	1.3	.5	0	.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.6	2.6	2.4	0	.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	4.9	4.9	3.9	0	1.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15.8	16.0	16.7	-.2	-.9
15 General Building Contractors	5.2	5.5	5.5	-.3	-.3
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.2	5.0	4.8	.2	.4
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.4	5.4	6.4	0	-1.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.9	22.7	23.4	.2	-.5
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	7.0	0	-.2
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.7	6.6	6.6	.1	.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.3	9.3	9.8	0	-.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	76.5	76.2	72.1	.3	4.4
Wholesale Trade	19.6	19.4	17.7	.2	1.9
Retail Trade	56.8	56.8	54.4	0	2.4
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.5	8.0	7.9	.5	.6
54 Food Stores	8.1	8.0	7.6	.1	.5
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.8	8.0	0	-.2
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.8	21.8	20.0	0	1.8
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.6	11.3	11.0	-.7	-.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.5	12.8	12.9	-.3	-.4
SERVICES	54.5	56.3	56.3	-1.8	-.8
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.2	7.3	6.2	-.1	1.0
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.8	2.7	-.2	-.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.7	18.3	18.5	.4	.2
Other Services	26.0	27.9	28.8	-1.9	-2.8
GOVERNMENT	71.1	72.5	71.1	-1.4	0
91 Federal Government	14.4	15.4	14.4	-1.0	0
92 State Colleges and Universities	7.2	7.2	8.2	0	-.1
92 Other State Government	9.9	10.2	11.0	-.3	-1.1
93 Local Education	24.6	24.6	23.1	0	1.5
93 Other Local Government	15.0	15.0	14.4	0	.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

Table III

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	35.1	36.1	34.1	-1.0	1.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.1	33.9	31.7	-.8	1.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.1	1.4	1.2	-.3	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.0	2.2	2.4	-.2	-.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*5.7*	*6.0*	*7.0*	*-.3*	*-1.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.3*	*6.8*	*7.5*	*-.5*	*-1.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.9	29.9	29.5	0	.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.9	1.8	.1	.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	-.1
Trade	9.2	9.3	9.5	-.1	-.3
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.0	2.8	0	.2
Retail Trade	6.2	6.3	6.7	-.1	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Service and Mining	7.1	7.0	7.0	.1	.1
Government	6.5	6.5	5.9	0	.6
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.7	4.7	4.2	0	.5

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	58.9	59.1	57.2	-.2	1.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	56.7	56.9	55.0	-.2	1.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.3	1.6	1.4	-.3	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*0*	*-.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.6*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*.2*	*.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.7	48.6	48.6	.1	.1
Manufacturing	4.6	4.3	4.5	.3	.1
Contract Construction	2.7	2.8	2.8	-.1	-.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.9	0	-.3
Trade	15.8	15.9	16.0	-.1	-.2
Wholesale Trade	5.6	5.6	5.8	0	-.2
Retail Trade	10.2	10.3	10.2	-.1	0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	.1
Service and Mining	10.0	10.0	10.3	0	-.3
Government	8.6	8.6	7.9	0	.7
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	.1
State and Local Government	7.0	7.0	6.4	0	.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

TABLE IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			[3/] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
STATEWIDE	383.5	392.5	372.2	361.7	371.0	353.7	21.8	21.5	18.5	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.0*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.1	36.1	34.2	33.1	33.9	31.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	*5.7*	*6.0*	*6.9*
BILLINGS SMSA	58.9	59.1	57.2	56.7	56.9	55.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.8*
BALANCE OF STATE [2/]	289.5	297.3	280.9	271.9	280.2	266.9	17.6	17.1	14.0	*6.1*	*5.8*	*5.0*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.1	34.5	35.7	31.7	31.7	33.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	*7.2*	*8.0*	*6.7*
BOZEMAN	26.7	27.2	26.2	25.4	26.0	25.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	*5.1*	*4.4*	*4.2*
GLASGOW	18.6	19.4	16.9	18.0	18.7	16.3	.6	.7	.6	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*
GLENDIVE	17.9	18.1	16.1	17.5	17.7	15.8	.4	.4	.3	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	14.2	14.0	12.9	13.5	13.4	.7	.7	.6	*5.2*	*5.3*	*4.0*
HAVRE	13.5	13.9	12.5	12.7	13.1	11.9	.8	.8	.6	*5.8*	*5.4*	*4.6*
HELENA	28.3	29.1	28.3	26.6	27.4	27.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	*6.0*	*5.7*	*4.2*
KALISPELL	39.4	40.1	36.9	36.0	37.1	34.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	*8.8*	*7.6*	*7.0*
LEWISTOWN	11.2	11.6	10.4	10.7	11.2	10.1	.5	.4	.3	*4.2*	*3.1*	*3.0*
MILES CITY	17.4	18.3	16.7	16.8	17.6	16.2	.6	.7	.5	*3.8*	*3.7*	*2.9*
MISSOULA	50.0	50.9	49.7	46.1	47.0	46.5	3.9	3.9	3.2	*7.9*	*7.6*	*6.4*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.5	20.0	17.6	17.5	19.0	16.9	1.0	1.0	.7	*5.5*	*5.0*	*4.3*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

3/ Unemployment rate is calculated from whole numbers.

TABLE V-A

September 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392539	371056	21483	5.5
CASCADE	36095	33938	2157	6.0
YELLOWSTONE	59114	56933	2181	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4394	4231	163	3.7
BIG HORN	6356	5834	522	8.2
BLAINE	3138	2904	234	7.5
BROADWATER	1559	1435	124	8.0
CARBON	3639	3505	134	3.7
CARTER	948	936	12	1.3
CHOUTEAU	3220	3176	44	1.4
CUSTER	6612	6381	231	3.5
DANIELS	1507	1478	29	1.9
DAWSON	6717	6570	147	2.2
DEER LODGE	4393	3838	555	12.6
FALLON	2506	2464	42	1.7
FERGUS	6460	6206	254	3.9
FLATHEAD	24572	22752	1820	7.4
GALLATIN	20124	19260	864	4.3
GARFIELD	871	862	9	1.0
GLACIER	7135	6484	651	9.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	419	412	7	1.7
GRANITE	1196	1072	124	10.4
HILL	9500	9021	479	5.0
JEFFERSON	2535	2379	156	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1227	1207	20	1.6
LAKE	8489	7986	503	5.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	24975	23612	1363	5.5
LIBERTY	1245	1207	38	3.1
LINCOLN	7035	6319	716	10.2
MC CONE	1348	1310	38	2.8
MADISON	2703	2638	65	2.4
MEAGHER	1112	1078	34	3.1
MINERAL	1946	1803	143	7.3
MISSOULA	36568	33960	2608	7.1
MUSSELSHELL	1887	1839	48	2.5
PARK	6005	5691	314	5.2
PETROLEUM	326	321	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	3358	3266	92	2.7
PONDERA	3677	3598	79	2.1
POWDER RIVER	1330	1307	23	1.7
POWELL	3921	3526	395	10.1
PRAIRIE	1019	984	35	3.4
RAVALLI	8116	7385	731	9.0
RICHLAND	7363	7213	150	2.0
ROOSEVELT	5635	5351	284	5.0
ROSEBUD	6378	6025	353	5.5
SANDERS	4288	3896	392	9.1
SHERIDAN	3503	3468	35	1.0
SILVER BOW	17916	16444	1472	8.2
STILLWATER	2379	2314	65	2.7
SWEET GRASS	1860	1822	38	2.0
TETON	2973	2878	95	3.2
TOOLE	3028	2903	125	4.1
TREASURE	476	464	12	2.5
VALLEY	5389	5165	224	4.2
WHEATLAND	1245	1222	23	1.8
WIBAUX	809	783	26	3.2

TABLE V-B

October 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	383507	361734	21773	5.7
CASCADE	35066	33051	2015	5.7
YELLOWSTONE	58929	56732	2197	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4315	4191	124	2.9
BIG HORN	6130	5638	492	8.0
BLAINE	3035	2813	222	7.3
BROADWATER	1393	1295	98	7.0
CARBON	3432	3318	114	3.3
CARTER	858	847	11	1.3
CHOUTEAU	2986	2942	44	1.5
CUSTER	6367	6109	258	4.1
DANIELS	1408	1396	12	.9
DAWSON	6655	6478	177	2.7
DEER LODGE	4565	4062	503	11.0
FALLON	2401	2362	39	1.6
FERGUS	6263	5923	340	5.4
FLATHEAD	24413	22327	2086	8.5
GALLATIN	19745	18877	868	4.4
GARFIELD	850	836	14	1.6
GLACIER	6170	5404	766	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	382	374	8	2.1
GRANITE	1110	1035	75	6.8
HILL	9288	8781	507	5.5
JEFFERSON	2613	2414	199	7.6
JUDITH BASIN	1167	1128	39	3.3
LAKE	8062	7540	522	6.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	24317	22926	1391	5.7
LIBERTY	1181	1125	56	4.7
LINCOLN	6966	6112	854	12.3
MC CONE	1251	1227	24	1.9
MADISON	2534	2417	117	4.6
MEAGHER	1026	991	35	3.4
MINERAL	1848	1669	179	9.7
MISSOULA	36087	33454	2633	7.3
MUSSELSHELL	1932	1886	46	2.4
PARK	5977	5521	456	7.6
PETROLEUM	297	294	3	1.0
PHILLIPS	3117	3018	99	3.2
PONDERA	3506	3427	79	2.3
POWDER RIVER	1300	1267	33	2.5
POWELL	3179	2983	196	6.2
PRAIRIE	969	943	26	2.7
RAVALLI	7885	7155	730	9.3
RICHLAND	7461	7354	107	1.4
ROOSEVELT	5487	5252	235	4.3
ROSEBUD	6071	5766	305	5.0
SANDERS	4168	3772	396	9.5
SHERIDAN	3568	3515	53	1.5
SILVER BOW	18430	16979	1451	7.9
STILLWATER	2337	2265	72	3.1
SWEET GRASS	1737	1706	31	1.8
TETON	3051	2994	57	1.9
TOOLE	2828	2759	69	2.4
TREASURE	437	427	10	2.3
VALLEY	5049	4811	238	4.7
WHEATLAND	1166	1127	39	3.3
WIBAUX	742	719	23	3.1

ESTABLISHMENT DATE

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Oct. 1/ 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981		Sept. 1981	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	129.8	129.8	132.0	0	-2.2	285.8	45.4	288.9	44.9
Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	3.0	-.1	0	23.8	12.6	23.6	13.1
Mining	.4	.4	.5	0	-.1	8.7	4.6	8.8	4.5
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.5	0	.2	15.8	10.8	16.0	10.6
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	-.1	22.9	18.8	22.7	18.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.4	35.3	35.9	.1	-.5	76.5	46.3	76.2	46.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	0	0	12.5	67.2	12.8	65.6
Services	35.3	35.4	34.5	-.1	.8	54.5	64.8	56.3	62.9
Government 2/	41.3	41.2	43.8	.1	-2.5	71.2	58.0	72.5	56.8

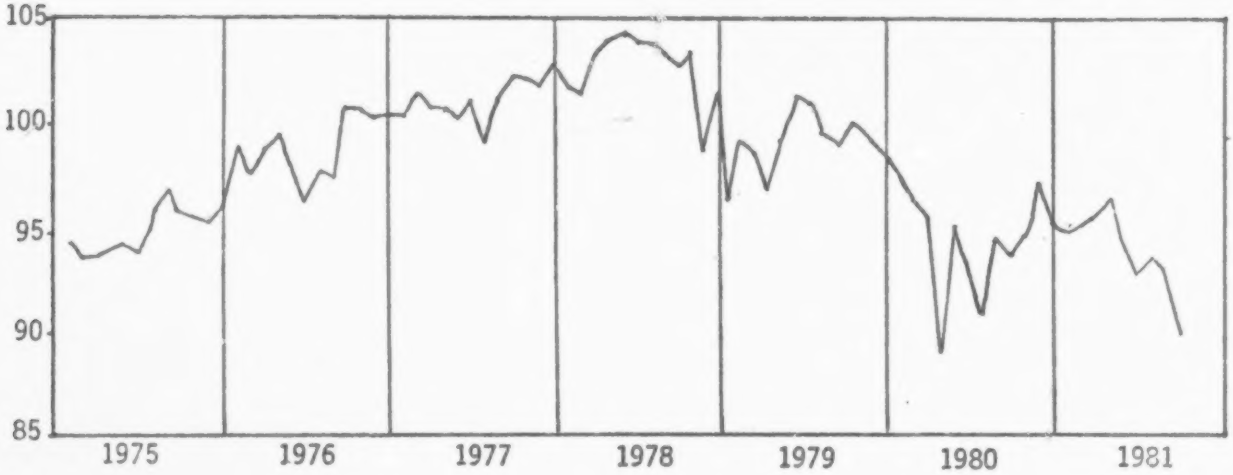
1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research & Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures
of Composite Index

1972 = 100

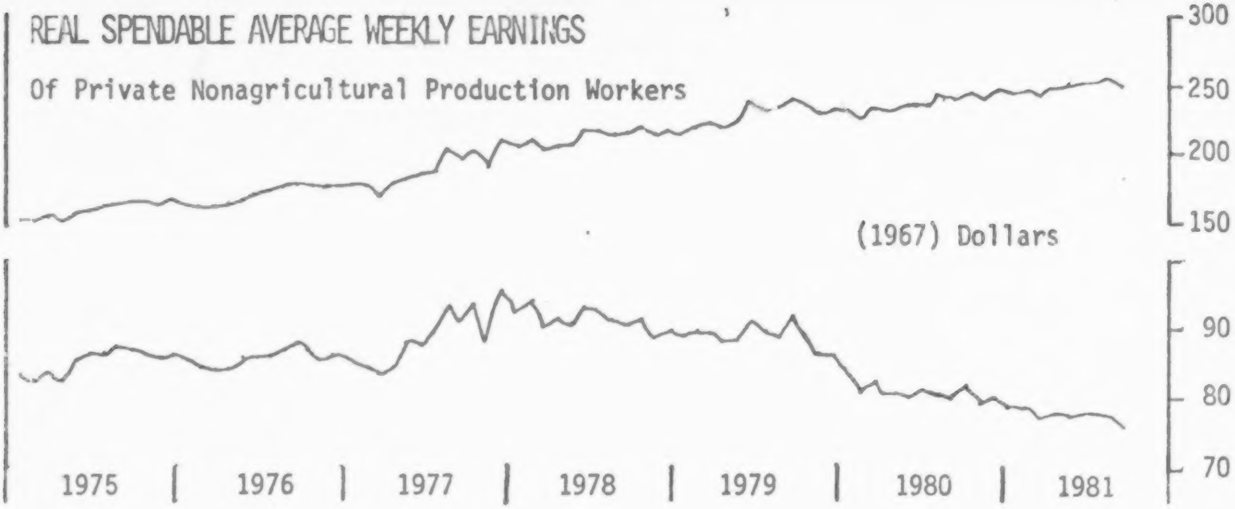
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.8	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	93.0
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	93.7
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	93.2
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	90.2
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

The Composite Index dropped considerably in September to 90.2. This is the lowest the index has been since the series was originated in 1967. All the components of the composite index registered negative movement in September. The manufacturing layoff rate rose from 1.8 in August to 2.4 in September, while manufacturing hours dropped from 43.3 per week to 39.3. Another big factor was average weekly initial claims, which rose from 1,366 in August to 1,579 in September.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	249.90	255.20	241.60
3/ Taxes Withheld	40.57	42.07	38.50
Spendable Earnings	209.33	213.13	203.10
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	134.33	136.05	122.47
Real Spendable Earnings	75.00	77.08	80.63

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June	254.14	234.97	236.99	77.65	80.02	91.26
July	254.67	238.82	233.87	77.48	81.08	89.41
August	255.20	239.47	234.99	77.08	80.75	88.73
September	249.90	241.60	238.74	75.00	80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

After remaining much the same in July and August, gross average weekly earnings dropped considerably during September. Gross earnings of $249.90 in September were $5.30 lower than the August number. At the same time, real spendable average weekly earnings dropped to a low of $75.00. This is the lowest computed real spendable earnings since this series was originated. The consumer price index in September rose at an annual rate of 11.2%.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	255.55	249.90	246.66	35.2	34.0	37.6	7.26	7.35	6.56
MANUFACTURING	368.09	364.58	393.72	39.2	39.5	45.1	9.39	9.23	8.73
Durable Goods	382.31	353.16	437.60	39.7	38.1	48.3	9.63	9.28	9.06
Primary Metal Industries	496.40	475.96	380.39	37.1	36.5	32.1	13.38	13.04	11.85
Nonduarble Goods	382.75	386.06	326.42	42.2	42.1	40.2	9.07	9.17	8.12
Food and Kindred Products	304.44	335.07	255.84	43.0	43.8	39.3	7.08	7.65	6.51
MINING	479.64	483.39	429.84	42.0	41.6	43.2	11.42	11.62	9.95
Metal Mining	533.76	533.76	577.90	38.4	38.4	40.3	13.90	13.90	14.43
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	357.50	383.86	412.00	33.6	34.0	40.0	10.64	11.29	10.30
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	368.40	386.87	361.18	42.2	42.1	43.1	8.73	8.76	8.38
Communications, Electric Gas, Sanitary Services	380.12	378.41	413.77	44.2	44.4	49.2	8.60	8.52	8.41
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	213.19	204.60	196.84	32.4	21.0	34.9	6.58	6.60	5.64
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	172.30	168.12	160.48	35.6	36.0	34.0	4.84	4.67	4.72
SERVICES	165.26	159.44	160.72	31.3	30.9	35.4	5.28	5.16	4.54

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premuium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VIII

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
MANUFACTURING	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	5.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.1	0.1
Durable Goods	0.7	2.2	2.6	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.9	5.1	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.6	1.7	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.7	4.1	6.2	3.5	3.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.5	2.1	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.1	2.1	5.5	5.4	1.9	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.1
MINING	4.6	5.5	12.4	4.1	4.3	10.5	0.2	1.2	0.4	7.4	6.2	11.4	5.2	4.5	5.2	1.3	0.8	0.4
Metal Mining	2.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.1	9.1	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0

* *less than .05.*

TABLE XI

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA
BY LABOR MARKET AREA

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	471	507	5624	4546
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32	23	359	281
BILLINGS SMSA	71	68	741	616
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	71	98	1046	653
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	27	26	348	289
Beaverhead	6	5	66	47
Deer Lodge	4	1	44	19
Granite	0	2	10	15
Madison	2	2	43	38
Powell	1	3	15	34
Silver Bow	14	13	170	136
BOZEMAN LMA	34	38	389	336
Gallatin	30	29	300	267
Meagher	0	2	13	15
Park	4	7	76	54
GLASGOW LMA	15	16	198	128
Daniels	1	1	8	7
Phillips	2	1	29	24
Roosevelt	7	6	62	40
Sheridan	1	2	64	26
Valley	4	6	35	31
GLENDIVE LMA	30	28	336	234
Dawson	11	6	115	57
Garfield	2	1	11	4
McCone	0	1	17	23
Prairie	1	0	12	9
Richland	16	20	172	135
Wibaux	0	0	9	6
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	14	4	128	101
Big Horn	4	2	29	28
Carbon	8	2	43	35
Stillwater	1	0	40	24
Sweet Grass	1	0	16	14

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980	1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	7	15	156	128
Blaine	3	3	24	41
Hill	3	12	123	77
Liberty	1	0	9	10
HELENA LMA	33	24	345	276
Broadwater	2	1	15	16
Jefferson	3	3	31	20
Lewis and Clark	28	20	299	240
KALISPELL LMA	49	50	538	492
Flathead	34	31	351	333
Lake	6	8	92	82
Lincoln	9	11	95	77
LEWISTOWN LMA	10	15	104	100
Fergus	2	7	54	52
Golden Valley	1	1	2	3
Judith Basin	0	1	9	13
Musselshell	5	4	27	24
Petroleum	0	1	3	2
Wheatland	2	1	9	6
MILES CITY LMA	13	15	162	146
Carter	0	0	5	22
Custer	4	12	60	48
Fallon	2	0	26	37
Powder River	1	1	17	10
Rosebud	6	2	52	28
Treasure	0	0	2	1
MISSOULA LMA	47	71	578	553
Mineral	2	1	19	18
Missoula	24	46	380	397
Ravalli	14	18	135	107
Sanders	7	6	44	31
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	16	196	213
Chouteau	4	1	23	41
Glacier	4	6	58	57
Pondera	1	1	28	31
Teton	4	2	22	27
Toole	5	6	65	57

Sources of data: State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	39,248	46,568	-7,320	-15.7
Continued Claims1/	412,221	477,664	-65,443	-13.7
Number of Benefit Payments1/	365,719	394,865	-29,146	-7.4
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$37,106,541	$36,560,620	$545,921	1.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$109.06	$ 97.23	$11.83	12.2

MONTHLY

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Change From Year Ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,384	3,033	3,640	744	20.4
Continued Claims1/	29,271	29,228	35,946	-6,675	-18.6
Number of Benefit Payments1/	24,112	25,841	26,775	-2,663	-9.9
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,571,726	$2,585,251	$2,514,759	$56,967	2.3
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$116.67	$108.21	$99.66	$17.01	17.1
Trust Fund Balance	$27,686,278	$25,986,564	$19,896,749*	$7,789,529	39.1

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

EIAS-1593

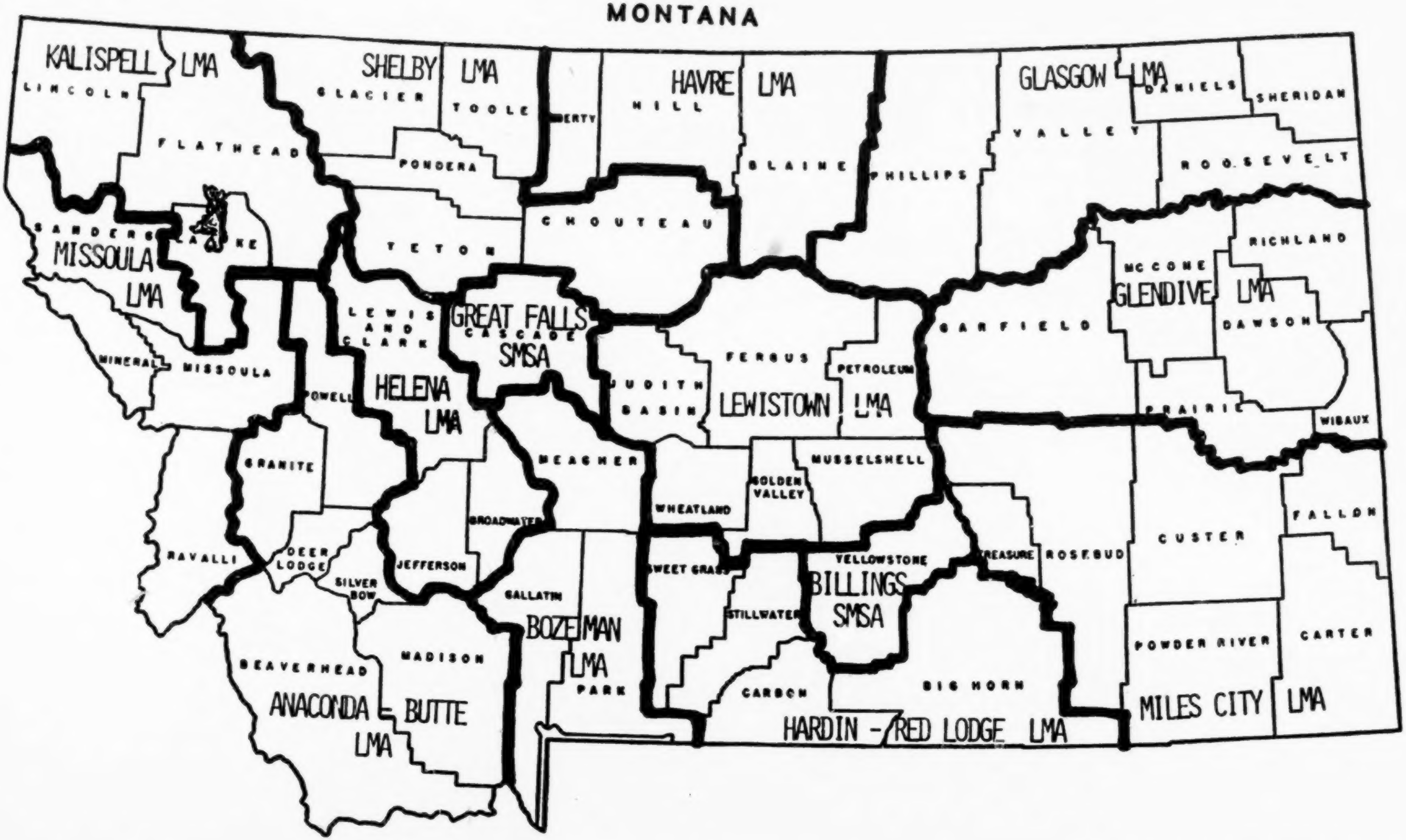
DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
OCTOBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	100	9,257.36
BIGHORN	491	44,330.33
BLAINE	218	18,689.69
BROADWATER	118	13,022.68
CARBON	138	12,085.28
CARTER	5	440.00
CASCADE	1,940	192,441.81
CHOUTEAU	18	1,930.00
CUSTER	142	12,967.74
DANIELS	3	325.00
DAWSON	68	7,967.00
DEER LODGE	502	53,417.19
FALLON	33	1,710.88
FERGUS	216	19,471.18
FLATHEAD	2,329	238,408.87
GALLATIN	1,058	97,248.04
GARFIELD	9	857.00
GLACIER	712	55,731.88
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	0.00
GRANITE	72	7,053.68
HILL	418	35,464.27
JEFFERSON	241	26,060.53
JUDITH BASIN	15	1,677.00
LAKE	513	47,344.13
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,551	152,155.22
LIBERTY	30	3,492.00
LINCOLN	828	82,107.19
MCCONE	21	1,949.07
MADISON	53	4,694.00
MEAGHER	21	2,037.00
MINERAL	134	14,065.20
MISSOULA	3,664	379,026.22
MUSSELSHELL	44	3,689.92
PARK	269	24,917.22
PETROLEUM	0	0.00
PHILLIPS	90	8,775.00
PONDERA	63	5,159.00
POWDER RIVER	5	358.00
POWELL	180	17,643.30
PRAIRIE	17	1,602.00
RAVALLI	791	84,172.13
RICHLAND	60	6,238.47
ROOSEVELT	168	13,445.37
ROSEBUD	296	31,394.48
SANDERS	361	37,492.60
SHERIDAN	20	2,192.00
SILVER BOW	2,642	290,744.01
STILLWATER	69	6,848.76
SWEET GRASS	30	3,506.00
TETON	39	4,013.00
TOOLE	55	4,546.49
TREASURE	0	0.00
VALLEY	147	14,360.12
WHEATLAND	27	2,683.00
WIBAUX	27	2,537.00
YELLOWSTONE	1,879	186,945.29
INTRASTATE	22,921	2,291,705.51
INTERSTATE	1,191	280,020,87
TOTAL	24,112	2,571,726.38

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU OCTOBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,919	132,330.33
BIGHORN	5,219	476,564.26
BLAINE	2,749	222,482.58
BROADWATER	1,091	116,565.93
CARBON	2,463	253,080.50
CARTER	67	5,502.00
CASCADE	38,542	3,351,427.20
CHOUTEAU	458	42,097.00
CUSTER	3,334	330,461.36
DANIELS	242	23,605.00
DAWSON	1,238	124,524.00
DEER LODGE	14,055	1,596,105.99
FALLON	333	26,728.68
FERGUS	3,192	234,153.70
FLATHEAD	34,441	3,355,133.95
GALLATIN	15,270	1,379,571.28
GARFIELD	41	4,148.00
GLACIER	9,056	759,560.26
GOLDEN VALLEY	124	11,273.38
GRANITE	1,013	99,632.65
HILL	6,632	532,663.95
JEFFERSON	2,054	213,024.76
JUDITH BASIN	257	25,377.21
LAKE	7,827	706,762.42
LEWIS AND CLARK	18,870	1,793,452.28
LIBERTY	393	38,520.40
LINCOLN	14,809	1,456,099.74
MCCONE	167	13,790.07
MADISON	1,217	110,996.56
MEAGHER	770	73,298.06
MINERAL	2,325	232,923.64
MISSOULA	48,327	4,757,275.22
MUSSELSHELL	815	80,692.67
PARK	5,129	445,977.07
PETROLEUM	57	3,535.00
PHILLIPS	1,274	122,593.33
PONDERA	1,095	105,450.31
POWDER RIVER	152	16,292.00
POWELL	3,141	311,557.58
PRAIRIE	374	33,676.91
RAVALLI	11,459	1,109,518.30
RICHLAND	968	89,497.24
ROOSEVELT	2,651	[illegible]9,794.64
ROSEBUD	5,042	513,716.23
SANDERS	6,050	570,511.38
SHERIDAN	271	26,044.00
SILVER BOW	25,383	2,570,961.91
STILLWATER	1,247	128,253.41
SWEET GRASS	598	62,510.00
TETON	891	90,340.00
TOOLE	971	94,253.80
TREASURE	96	10,055.00
VALLEY	3,657	370,147.97
WHEATLAND	280	25,787.00
WIBAUX	190	15,776.00
YELLOWSTONE	39,809	3,953,928.95
INTRASTATE	350,095	34,186,939.49
INTERSTATE	15,624	2,919,601.52
TOTAL	365,719	37,106,541.01

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
GLASGOW LMA
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
ROOSEVELT
PHILLIPS
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
RICHLAND
McCONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
MINERAL
MISSOULA
LEWIS AND CLARK
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CASCADE
GARFIELD
HELENA LMA
POWELL
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
FALLON
BROADWATER
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
GALLATIN
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
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BILLINGS SMSA
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
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BUTTE
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
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The Montana State Employment Services Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

750 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.59 per copy, for a total cost of $ 442.64 which includes $195.14 for printing and $247.50 for distribution.

2/4/82 D82-54710-1 A

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

DECEMBER - 1981

JOB SERVICE

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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HELENA, MONTANA 59624

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Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS BRANCH
302 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-9300)

BILLINGS PROGRAM
1425 Broadwater Ave.
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Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BROWNING
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P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
P.O. Box 309
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

BUTTE BRANCH
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59703
(782-9115)

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(482-1204)

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

December 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 11 - Number 12

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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(406) 449-2430

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

11. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

12. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

*** NEW LMI PUBLICATIONS ***

What is Labor Market Information? Who develops LMI and who uses it? These are a few of the questions answered by Montana's new LMI FACT SHEET. LMI publications and information sources are also addressed in this pamphlet.

Older Workers in Montana is a special publication prepared to provide information on persons 45 years of age and older in Montana. The sources of the materials were the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS). Such topics as employment services, employment status, and unemployment claims are provided in tables and narratives. This information is designed to assist planners and employers in meeting the needs of Montana's olders workers.

Basic Industries in Montana presents location quotients for the 540 four-digit SIC industries in the State of Montana. State data for employment and wages is compared to national data for the fourth quarter 1978. Basic and nonbasic industries were then identified and economic base multipliers formulated. This report can be used to estimate the total economic impact to the state due to various factors--such as plant openings or closures.

These new publications can be obtained free of charge from:

Research and Analysis Bureau
Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1981 Forecast	Nov. 1981 Prelim.	Oct. 1981 Revised	Nov. 1980 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	381.1	384.7	386.6	368.4
Employment	353.8	359.0	364.8	348.3
Unemployment	27.3	25.7	21.8	20.1
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

- Farmers in the state received slightly higher prices for their products in November than in October but those prices are still 15 percent below one year ago. Overall, 1981 was a better year for Montana crop growers than 1980. Higher prices the first part of the year and bumper crops in the fall has produced a 14 percent increase in cash receipts for farm products. Ranchers have not had as good a year. At the end of September, cash receipts from livestock were down by four percent for the year from 1980 and the prices during November continued the downward trend.

- Production of oil and condensate in the state decreased this fall. The September average of 83,636 barrels per day was down 1,072 barrels from the August average. Montana's refineries processed an average of 105,955 barrels of crude oil a day in September, a decline of 13,387 barrels per day from the August average.

- Bids for five state highway projects were opened in December. The apparent low bids totaled $8.8 million and four of the five low bidders were Great Falls construction firms. The bids will be reviewed by the Highway Commission before contracts are let.

- Another aluminum smelter may possibly be built in the state. The Butte-Anaconda area as well as the Great Falls area are being considered as potential sites along with a state in the Southeast. The plant will provide about 350 new jobs for the area in which it is built. The site will be selected by April.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

- An agriculture tractor manufacturing firm has expanded into the industrial heavy-tractor field and the first model has rolled off the firm's assembly line. The new unit was demonstrated for prospective buyers from Alberta, Wyoming, and Montana. The tractor unit is integrated with a 22 cubic-yard capacity scraper that is also manufactured. Among the applications for the combined units are the fast developing energy-related industries.

- Further design plans for the 350-megawatt generating plant were disclosed. The plant will be a zero discharge facility, meaning that all discharges and by-products, with the exception of evaporation and harmless gases, will be collected and either sold or disposed of later. The plant will utilize a 560-foot high smoke stack--a stack that will be 50 feet taller than the Anaconda plant landmark stack. Tentative plans include a rail loop for 100-unit trains to bring in coal from eastern Montana. A permanent work force of 160 people will be needed to operate the plant and some of these people will receive company-sponsored training for two years before construction is completed.

- Potential influx of several manufacturing firms was announced by the Economic Growth Council. An aluminum plant is considering Great Falls as one of several sites in Montana to build a facility that would cost $800 million and could employ 775 people. Construction would begin in June 1984 and the smelter would be on line in October 1986. An oil rig manufacturer has added this area as a possible site for operations. Also, an electronics manufacturer is reviewing Great Falls for an expansion site.

- Malmstrom Air Force Base noted an extension of operations for the NORAD group. The surveillance responsibility will end in April 1983, with the unit itself being phased out through July 1983. Malmstrom has 520 military and 36 civilian employees associated with NORAD.

- Great Falls has been chosen as the site for a $250-million grain processing plant that will employ 330 workers when it is completed. Construction will start next spring with the first phase of a pilot plant and five million bushel grain storage and handling facility. The full-scale plant will take about three years to construct. A big plus in Great Falls' favor is it's location in connection with the Golden Triangle, the state's major wheat growing area. The plant is expected to use 32 million bushels of grain per year.

BILLINGS SMSA

- Some new businesses in the Billings area include a cafe on 4th Avenue North, a grocery store in the Heights, and a T-shirt store and Greek restaurant opening in a mall in Billings.

- The Yellowstone County Commissioners authorized the $100,000 roof repair job on the Yellowstone County courthouse. They also approved a $33,000 loan to the Billings Heights Sewer District for new sewer lines.

- A site on 27th Street in Billings was chosen for the proposed mental-health-care center for young people.

- An out-of-town developer has asked the City Council to approve $3.5 million in industrial revenue bonds to pay for construction of a medical office building to be constructed near a hospital in Billings.

- Laurel is a possible site for a grain-processing plant. The plant would process about one-third of Montana's grain production. The plant will also produce more than 50 million gallons of ethanol annually.

- Economic conditions are causing some businesses to close and others to lay off employees. A machinery business has closed and left 12 persons without work. A chain restaurant in the Billings Heights has closed leaving 10 persons without work. Another restaurant in a Billings mall has closed due to a lack of business.

- Two construction companies in the Billings area have reported layoffs due to the construction crunch.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

- Copper mining is being seriously affected by the economy. With the price of a pound of copper dropping to 74¢ in November, the cost of operating the open pit mine in Butte is being studied. Some mines in other states are being shut down temporarily due to the poor copper market. Results of the study in Butte and the company's plans for the pit will be announced soon. Eleven workers were laid off from the mine the end of November, but these are considered part of the 400 layoffs announced in June when the company stopped their underground operations.

- A breakdown in merger negotiations between two companies, one owns a mine at Rock Creek and the other has a processing mill at Phillipsburg, has resulted in the operations of both firms being shut down. Forty workers in the area have been laid off as a result.

- About 150 people are still employed at the smelter in Anaconda after 29 were laid off in December. The remaining work force will be reduced to 50 by May 1. These are still part of the 1,000 layoffs announced in September of 1980.

- The Butte energy technology center continued to reduce their staff through mid-December due to uncertainty of Federal funding. Appropriations approved at that time will provide continued funding and the center will be able to rehire some of the laid off employees.

- A talc plant in Dillon closed part of their operation resulting in twelve people being laid off. These employees will be hired back in the spring.

ANACONDA LMA (CONT.)

- Several new businesses opened in Butte over the last month and retail sales before Christmas were better than merchants expected. This has caused an increased demand for full and part time sales people and restaurant help.

BOZEMAN LMA

- Construction work on outside projects stopped due to a major storm that brought winter to the area the middle of December. One major project, a new bank building, was started in Bozeman in November and is to be completed in about one year. Construction on a highway project in the Springdale area was finished near the end of November.

- Lumber mills in Livingston continue to lay off their workers for a week or two at a time in order to adjust their inventory to the reduced demand for wood products. The mills shut down the end of November and expect to close again for a week at the end of December. One company has two shifts that are alternating work weeks. These curtailed work schedules are expected to continue as long as the market for lumber products remains poor.

- The economic conditions are also affecting an electronics firm in Bozeman. Thirty people were laid off at the plant the end of November. If sales improve, the company will call these people back in February.

- There was a small increase in demand for retail sales help during the Christmas season but business was below normal for the time of year. There were some job openings in motel and restaurant industries as the skiing resorts opened for the holidays.

GLASGOW LMA

- Mild weather for most of the period allowed work to continue on several housing construction projects. Rain and snow did slow work for about a week, but area officials report little construction unemployment at this time. Activity at an area industrial park has not been nearly as good, however, and 13 of 38 workers were laid off. An aircraft manufacturer will be at the park in January for flight crew training.

- Oil exploration and drilling activity remained steady, but no new hiring was reported. A slow increase is expected during the next year. An area mining operation cut production and laid off 30 workers, The mine expects to call these workers back early in 1982. Layoffs continued for workers on a large pipeline project--but these have been mostly affecting employees who came into the area from out-of-state.

GLENDIVE LMA

- A new shopping mall--anchored by a major discount retailer--has opened in Glendive. Nearly 100 people have been hired by the stores already open. As construction work proceeds on other stores in the mall, there should be more hiring activity in the next few months.

- Numerous layoffs were reported for workers in construction trades as colder weather and completion of projects slowed activity. There are still several home construction projects underway in Glendive, and in Sidney, work continues on two new motels.

- Oilfield exploration and drilling activity slowed due to the weather. However, work at several sites will continue through the winter. Fall field work is the major activity in agriculture, but little hiring was reported.

- Area officials continue to reoort numerous inquiries about jobs from people outside the area. Although the LMA has a low unemployment rate, the locally available labor supply has been able to satisfy the demand.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

- Demand for coal has been declining for several months now and mines in the Decker area of Big Horn County are trying to cope with the soft market. One company is planning to reduce its work force of about 400 by ten percent. Other coal companies in the area have laid off some employees or will slow down their production until the demand increases.

- A permit to open and operate a new 8 million ton per year coal mine near Decker was filed in November. Most of the exploration, environment and engineering studies have been completed. Construction should begin at the site in 1983 and production is scheduled for 1987. When the mine reaches production stage, it will employ about 500 people.

- A furniture manufacturing factory in Bridger that burned down in August has finished remodeling a building, reconstructed a year's records, purchased some new equipment and is now back to full production. The firm expanded its sales territory to include Washington and Oregon in October and now has five salesmen on the road and 45 workers in the plant.

HAVRE LMA

- A new racquetball club is being constructed in Havre and is expected to be completed by the first of February. Other new businesses in Havre include an electronic games establishment, a hardware store, a savings and loan bank, a men's clothing store, and a discount shoe store.

- A group of Havre businessmen have been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a 100,000 watt Christian radio station.

- A new electronics store has opened in Chinook and a western wear store opened in Harlem.

HELENA LMA

- A substantial increase in initial claims for unemployment was noted at the beginning of December. Some of this increase was due to seasonal layoffs in outdoor occupations. The U. S. Forest Service laid off some of their help as they curtailed their work force for the winter. A major storm caused all outside building activity to stop, adding to the lack of work in the construction industry.

- Retail sales remained slack during the holiday season and several businesses closed their doors as the economic downturn continues. Among the businesses that closed were a lumber yard, a jewelry store and two cafes. One of the restaurants that closed was associated with a major chain that shut down hundreds of its outlets around the country before it filed for bankruptcy.

- The continued tightening of government budgets is causing more layoffs in public employment. The five remaining employees of the Merit System Bureau will be let go the end of December when that agency closes its doors. Other state agencies that rely heavily on federal funding are facing further cutbacks in their budgets.

KALISPELL LMA

- A paper company in Libby has resumed operations after a two week layoff of nearly 500 workers. The company started up again the first of December. Logging companies in the Libby area have reduced activities because of a lack of orders. A mill in Columbia Falls laid off over 100 employees due to poor demand. Other lumber mills reported operating at one-half production capacity.

- In the manufacturing industry, a wood stove manufacturer has laid off eight employees due to slow sales. A bee hive manufacturing plant has recalled all of its workers which were laid off in the summer. They do not expect any new hires.

- The United States Forest Service has laid off its seasonal employees in the Libby area. Other industries in the LMA have reported no new activity while business is slow in the construction, retail and service sectors.

LEWISTOWN LMA

- Claims for unemployment insurance compensation increased slightly this period due to layoffs in construction, manufacturing and highway maintenance occupations. A Lewistown brick manufacturer shut down operations completely until early next year and laid off seven workers. Two area mining operations cut production and laid off workers, also. However, mining employment could increase by as much as 78 employees if an underground gold and silver mine is redeveloped in Judith Basin

County. Only ore testing will be done in the next year and full scale production will depend on economic conditions.

- Hiring activity in other industry groups was slow through the period. There was some hiring in retail trade--but only for the Christmas season. Few openings were reported in agriculture and activity in forestry has virtually halted.

MILES CITY LMA

- Work is progressing on schedule in Colstrip. The power plant construction is approximately 18 percent complete. Because of the fairly decent weather, most construction projects are advancing, with only minor layoffs occurring.

- A regional coal team has concluded that 2.2 billion tons of federal coal reserves in 17 tracts in Wyoming and Montana should be leased for development. The Interior Secretary will make the final decisions. The nine tracts in Montana are in Big Horn, Powder River, and Rosebud counties and are to be offered for sale on April 28 and September 16, 1982. About 81 million tons of coal were removed during 1980 from the entire basin, which includes land between the Black Hills and the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming and the adjacent portion of Montana.

MISSOULA LMA

- Missoula's city officials plan to purchase a 2½ mile long parcel of undeveloped property on the Clark Fork River is progressing well. Missoula will get a federal grant of as much as $49,000 to pay half the price of the 134 acres. Part of the acreage will be used for a riverfront park. The downtown river frontage development was discussed at a local meeting, and the major topic was the feasibility of building a major events facility. Local proponents suggested an 18,000 to 20,000 seat center that would provide room for athletic, social and cultural events, as well as convention space and open recreation.

- Another major temporary lumber and woods industry shutdown is scheduled for December 21 and will continue for two weeks. The layoffs will affect about 1,200 workers. The curtailment is blamed on a continued build-up of inventory as lumber and plywood markets remain weak. A paper mill announced a 70 to 80 layoff, with another 20 to 30 workers to receive a notice in a few weeks. The overall result shall be a 25 percent reduction in production.

- Missoula County commissioners approved industrial revenue bonds for two projects. A retirement center will be built in the Rattlesnake area. The 74 unit housing for the elderly will cost about $5 million. The bond market will determine when construction can start, and right now, interest rates are prohibitively high. Also, a private school will use $300,000 in industrial development bonds to help construct a new gymnasium.

- A ski resort near Missoula has purchased a $100,000 snow making machine which should provide better skiing for this area. The ski season last year lasted only four days because of the lack of snow fall.

- A nationwide chain restaurant closed its Missoula restaurant with a one day notice to about 20 employees. The financially troubled chain operated 1,114 restaurants in 47 states before closures began. The closure was part of a corporate move to eliminate all of its unprofitable outlets.

SHELBY - CUT BANK IMA

- Activity remains unchanged in most industries in the Shelby-Cut Bank area. Oil and gas drilling activity slowed in the Shelby area with only a few drilling permit applications being received. Oilfield activity in the Cut Bank area was reported as steady.

- Construction continues on a few projects in Cut Bank, but no new construction is reported at this time. Retail trade is picking up somewhat with the holiday season.

- A branch Job Service office is open in Browning from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Services offered will be the same as in other Job Service offices.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
	Percent of Total Insured Unemployment		
Non-White	*15.0%*	*15.7%*	*13.4%*
Females	*22.9%*	*26.8%*	*24.1%*
Youth	*6.7%*	*6.5%*	*8.0%*
Over 45	*19.7%*	*20.3%*	*22.6%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.[1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4	280.7	280.4
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

[1/] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ Montana	Percent1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	7.5	8.2	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	7.6	8.0	.1
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	6.9	7.7	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	6.1	7.0	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	5.7	7.1	.4
June	408.8	381.5	343.2	38.3	27.3	6.7	7.7	.4
July	403.8	379.0	338.1	40.9	24.8	6.1	7.3	.1
August	404.3	380.5	336.7	43.8	23.8	5.9	7.2	.4
September	392.5	371.0	336.8	34.2	21.5	5.5	7.3	*
October	386.6	364.8	335.7	29.1	21.8	5.7	7.5	*
November	384.7	359.0	334.9	25.0	25.7	6.7	7.9	*
December	*380.1*	*353.8*	*332.3*	*21.5*	*27.3*	*7.2*		
Avg.	*385.6*	*360.8*	*330.2*	*30.6*	*24.8*	*6.4*		*

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE II
MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	384.7	386.6	368.4	-1.9	16.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	359.0	364.8	348.3	-5.8	10.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	25.0	29.1	25.6	-4.1	-.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	25.7	21.8	20.1	3.9	5.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*6.7*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*1.1*	*1.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*7.1*	*6.6*	*5.9*	*.5*	*1.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	287.5	289.0	282.8	-1.5	4.7
MANUFACTURING	22.8	23.6	23.9	-1.1	-.3
Durable Goods	13.6	13.9	14.5	-.3	-.9
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.5	8.8	9.4	-.3	-.9
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.6	9.4	-.4	-.2
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.3	4.3	-.2	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.1	1.0	-.1	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.9	1.8	-.1	0.0
MINING	8.6	8.6	6.7	0.0	1.9
10 Metal Mining	1.2	1.2	.5	0.0	.7
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.6	2.5	2.3	.1	.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	4.8	4.8	3.9	0.0	.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	14.9	15.3	16.3	-.4	-1.4
15 General Building Contractors	5.0	5.2	5.3	-.2	-.3
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.0	-.3
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.4	5.6	6.2	-.2	-.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.2	22.3	23.2	-.1	1.0
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	-.1
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.3	6.4	6.5	-.1	-.2
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.1	9.2	9.8	-.1	-.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	80.0	80.0	72.2	0.0	7.8
Wholesale Trade	20.6	20.6	17.8	0.0	2.8
Retail Trade	59.4	59.5	54.4	-.1	5.0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	6.3	6.3	8.1	0.0	-1.8
54 Food Stores	9.3	9.2	7.7	.1	1.6
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.6	7.8	7.9	-.2	-.3
58 Eating and Drinking Places	22.9	22.9	19.7	0.0	3.2
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	13.3	13.3	11.0	0.0	2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.3	12.3	12.8	0.0	-.5
SERVICES	54.4	54.4	56.0	0.0	-1.6
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.1	7.1	6.0	0.0	1.1
72 Personal Services	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.0	19.0	18.7	0.0	.3
Other Services	25.5	25.5	28.6	0.0	-3.1
GOVERNMENT	72.3	72.6	71.7	-.3	.6
91 Federal Government	14.5	15.0	13.9	-.5	.6
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	.4
92 Other State Government	10.0	9.9	10.9	.1	-.9
93 Local Education	24.4	24.4	24.6	0.0	-.2
93 Other Local Government	14.8	14.6	14.1	.2	.7

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE III

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	36.2	35.7	34.1	.5	2.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	34.0	33.7	31.7	.3	2.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.0	-.1	.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.0	2.4	.2	-.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*6.1*	*5.7*	*7.0*	*.4*	*-.9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.4*	*6.2*	*7.2*	*.2*	*-.8*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	30.5	30.3	29.5	.2	1.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	2.1	2.0	1.8	.1	.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Trade	9.3	9.3	9.6	0.0	-.3
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	.1
Retail Trade	6.3	6.2	6.6	.1	-.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	.1
Service and Mining	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	.3
Government	6.7	6.7	6.1	0.0	.6
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
State and Local Government	4.9	4.9	4.3	0.0	.6

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	59.7	59.7	57.0	.0	2.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	57.2	57.5	54.8	-.3	2.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.1	1.3	1.2	-.2	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.2	2.2	.3	.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*4.1*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*.4*	*.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.6*	*4.4*	*4.3*	*.2*	*.3*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.7	49.1	48.4	-.4	.3
Manufacturing	4.4	4.7	4.3	-.3	.1
Contract Construction	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.7	4.6	4.9	.1	-.2
Trade	15.9	15.9	16.1	0.0	-.2
Wholesale Trade	5.4	5.4	5.7	0.0	-.3
Retail Trade	10.5	10.5	10.4	0.0	.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Service and Mining	10.0	10.0	10.2	0.0	-.2
Government	8.6	8.6	7.9	0.0	.7
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	.1
State and Local Government	7.1	7.1	6.4	0.0	.7

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

TABLE IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS1/

Civilian Labor Force

in thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			2/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
STATEWIDE	384.7	386.6	368.4	359.0	364.8	348.3	25.7	21.8	20.1	6.7	5.6	5.5
GREAT FALLS SMSA	36.2	35.7	34.1	34.0	33.7	31.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	6.1	5.7	7.0
BILLINGS SMSA	59.7	59.7	57.0	57.2	57.5	54.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	4.1	3.7	3.8
BALANCE OF STATE 1/	288.8	291.2	277.4	267.8	273.6	261.8	21.0	17.6	15.6	7.3	6.0	5.6
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.8	34.3	35.7	31.0	31.8	33.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	8.3	7.2	7.4
BOZEMAN	27.3	26.9	25.7	25.6	25.5	24.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	6.4	5.1	4.9
GLASGOW	17.9	18.7	16.4	17.2	18.1	15.8	.7	.6	.6	4.0	3.4	3.8
GLENDIVE	17.6	18.0	15.6	17.1	17.6	15.3	.5	.4	.3	2.9	2.1	1.9
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.2	13.7	13.8	12.4	13.0	13.2	.8	.7	.6	6.6	5.2	4.2
HAVRE	13.1	13.6	12.3	12.4	12.8	11.7	.7	.8	.6	5.2	5.8	5.2
HELENA	29.1	28.5	28.0	27.1	26.8	26.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	7.0	5.9	4.5
KALISPELL	40.0	39.7	36.8	35.9	36.2	33.8	4.1	3.5	3.0	10.4	8.7	8.2
LEWISTOWN	10.9	11.3	10.1	10.4	10.8	9.7	.5	.5	.4	5.0	4.2	4.5
MILES CITY	16.9	17.5	16.4	16.2	16.9	15.8	.7	.6	.6	4.3	3.7	3.3
MISSOULA	50.4	50.2	49.4	45.4	46.3	46.0	5.0	3.9	3.4	9.9	7.8	7.0
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.4	18.6	17.1	17.2	17.6	16.3	1.2	1.0	.8	6.6	5.4	4.9

1/ *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*
2/ *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*
Totals may not add due to rounding.
3/ *Unemployment rate is calculated from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

TABLE V-A

October 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	386637	364827	21810	5.6
CASCADE	35747	33721	2026	5.7
YELLOWSTONE	59719	57513	2206	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4340	4216	124	2.9
BIG HORN	6165	5672	493	8.0
BLAINE	3052	2830	222	7.3
BROADWATER	1401	1303	98	7.0
CARBON	3452	3338	114	3.3
CARTER	863	852	11	1.3
CHOUTEAU	3003	2959	44	1.5
CUSTER	6405	6146	259	4.0
DANIELS	1417	1405	12	.8
DAWSON	6694	6517	177	2.6
DEER LODGE	4591	4087	504	11.0
FALLON	2416	2377	39	1.6
FERGUS	6299	5959	340	5.4
FLATHEAD	24550	22462	2088	8.5
GALLATIN	19859	18991	868	4.4
GARFIELD	855	841	14	1.6
GLACIER	6203	5437	766	12.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	384	376	8	2.1
GRANITE	1116	1041	75	6.7
HILL	9342	8834	508	5.4
JEFFERSON	2627	2428	199	7.6
JUDITH BASIN	1174	1135	39	3.3
LAKE	8109	7586	523	6.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	24457	23064	1393	5.7
LIBERTY	1188	1132	56	4.7
LINCOLN	7004	6149	855	12.2
MC CONE	1260	1235	25	2.0
MADISON	2548	2431	117	4.6
MEAGHER	1032	997	35	3.4
MINERAL	1859	1679	180	9.7
MISSOULA	36291	33656	2635	7.3
MUSSELSHELL	1943	1897	46	2.4
PARK	6011	5555	456	7.6
PETROLEUM	299	296	3	1.0
PHILLIPS	3135	3036	99	3.2
PONDERA	3526	3447	79	2.2
POWDER RIVER	1308	1275	33	2.5
POWELL	3197	3001	196	6.1
PRAIRIE	975	949	26	2.7
RAVALLI	7929	7198	731	9.2
RICHLAND	7506	7398	108	1.4
ROOSEVELT	5518	5283	235	4.3
ROSEBUD	6106	5801	305	5.0
SANDERS	4191	3795	396	9.4
SHERIDAN	3589	3536	53	1.5
SILVER BOW	18534	17082	1452	7.8
STILLWATER	2351	2279	72	3.1
SWEET GRASS	1747	1716	31	1.8
TETON	3069	3012	57	1.9
TOOLE	2845	2776	69	2.4
TREASURE	439	429	10	2.3
VALLEY	5078	4840	238	4.7
WHEATLAND	1173	1134	39	3.3
WIBAUX	746	723	23	3.1

TABLE V-B

November 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	384650	358959	25691	6.7
CASCADE	36187	33964	2223	6.1
YELLOWSTONE	59666	57190	2476	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	4125	3921	204	4.9
BIG HORN	5847	5271	576	9.9
BLAINE	2913	2664	249	8.5
BROADWATER	1356	1258	98	7.2
CARBON	3278	3145	133	4.1
CARTER	804	794	10	1.2
CHOUTEAU	2852	2792	60	2.1
CUSTER	6271	6029	242	3.9
DANIELS	1365	1350	15	1.1
DAWSON	6483	6281	202	3.1
DEER LODGE	4573	4124	449	9.8
FALLON	2387	2345	42	1.8
FERGUS	6116	5749	367	6.0
FLATHEAD	24817	22348	2469	9.9
GALLATIN	20509	19333	1176	5.7
GARFIELD	795	778	17	2.1
GLACIER	6055	5235	820	13.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	383	359	24	6.3
GRANITE	1141	1016	125	11.0
HILL	9152	8749	403	4.4
JEFFERSON	2630	2296	334	12.7
JUDITH BASIN	1072	1050	22	2.1
LAKE	8035	7375	660	8.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	25132	23530	1602	6.4
LIBERTY	1031	1002	29	2.8
LINCOLN	7156	6138	1018	14.2
MC CONE	1204	1176	28	2.3
MADISON	2387	2253	134	5.6
MEAGHER	995	935	60	6.0
MINERAL	2074	1661	413	19.9
MISSOULA	35954	32908	3046	8.5
MUSSELSHELL	1890	1835	55	2.9
PARK	5840	5315	525	9.0
PETROLEUM	285	281	4	1.4
PHILLIPS	2791	2651	140	5.0
PONDERA	3495	3370	125	3.6
POWDER RIVER	1197	1183	14	1.2
POWELL	3315	3041	274	3.3
PRAIRIE	951	890	61	6.4
RAVALLI	8155	7103	1052	12.9
RICHLAND	7427	7284	143	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5451	5156	295	5.4
ROSEBUD	5886	5470	416	7.1
SANDERS	4244	3763	481	11.3
SHERIDAN	3395	3349	46	1.4
SILVER BOW	18218	16615	1603	8.8
STILLWATER	2407	2324	83	3.4
SWEET GRASS	1704	1629	75	4.4
TETON	3153	3049	104	3.3
TOOLE	2891	2782	109	3.8
TREASURE	403	392	11	2.7
VALLEY	4893	4682	211	4.3
WHEATLAND	1173	1102	71	6.1
WIBAUX	741	674	67	9.0

ESTABLISHMENT DATE

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Nov.[1/] 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	1981	1980	Nov. 1981		Oct. 1981	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	129.1	129.0	133.2	.1	-4.1	287.5	44.9	289.0	44.6
Manufacturing	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	.1	27.8	13.4	23.6	13.2
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	5.3	8.6	5.3
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.0	.2	14.9	11.3	15.3	11.0
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-.2	22.2	18.9	22.3	18.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.6	35.4	36.1	.2	-.5	80.0	44.4	80.0	44.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	12.3	67.4	12.3	67.8
Services	36.0	36.1	34.7	-.1	1.3	54.4	66.3	54.4	66.4
Government[2/]	39.8	39.8	44.6	0.0	-4.8	72.3	55.0	72.6	54.8

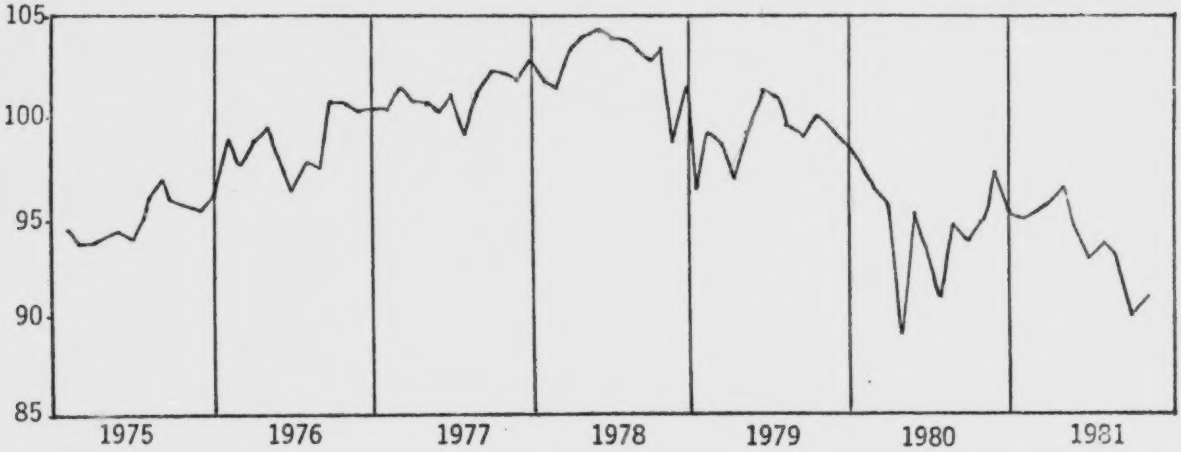
[1/] *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

[2/] *Includes all civilian employees of Federal; State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry. Research and Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	93.0
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	93.7
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	93.2
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	90.2
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	91.2
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

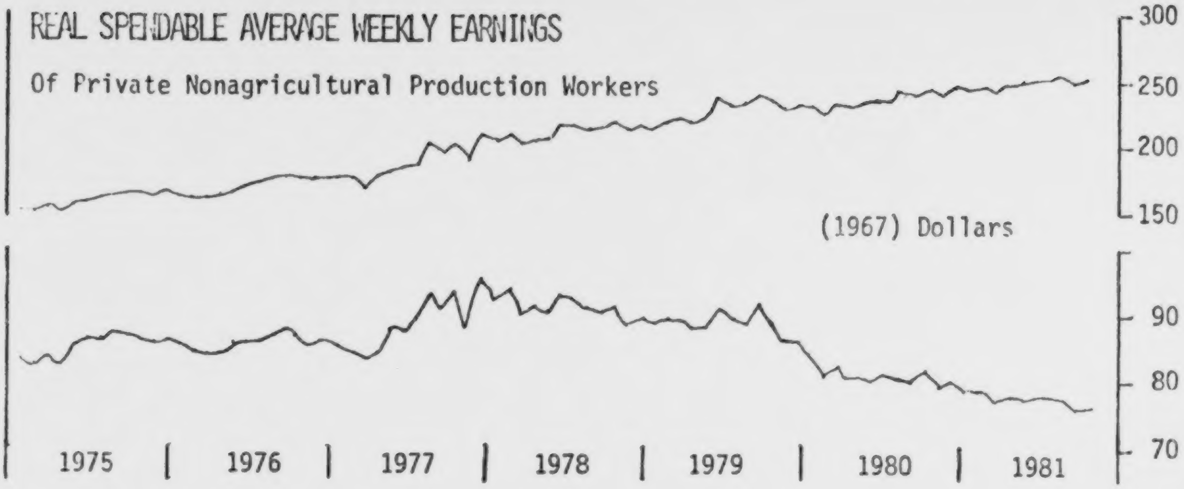
MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

After dropping by three points from August to September, the composite index rose by one point in October. The composite index of 91.2 is substantially lower than that of a year ago in October when it registered 95.0.

The manufacturing accession rate rose from 1.1 to 4.3 and manufacturing hours rose from 39.3 to 40.0. These both were important factors in October's rise in the composite index, which was the largest increase since November, 1980.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	251.66	249.90	246.66
3/ Taxes Withheld	41.07	40.57	39.93
Spendable Earnings	210.59	209.33	206.73
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	135.30	134.33	125.36
Real Spendable Earnings	75.29	75.00	81.37

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June	254.14	234.97	236.99	77.65	80.02	91.26
July	254.67	238.82	233.87	77.48	81.08	89.41
August	255.20	239.47	234.99	77.08	80.75	88.73
September	249.90	241.60	238.74	75.00	80.63	91.96
October	251.66	246.66	236.90	75.29	81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

In October, gross average weekly earnings rose by $1.76. At the same time, real spendable average weekly earnings increased by only $.29, which is 16 percent of the increase in gross wages. Compared to October, 1980, gross earnings in October, 1981 rose by 2 percent and real spendable earnings dropped by 8 percent. This gives an idea of how badly our increased earnings have been devoured by inflation during the past year.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	251.32	251.66	241.89	34.1	34.1	37.1	7.37	7.38	6.32
MANUFACTURING	370.27	372.65	372.70	39.9	40.2	42.2	9.28	9.27	8.82
Durable Goods	357.76	362.45	393.12	38.1	38.6	43.2	9.39	9.40	9.10
Primary Metal Industries	498.89	498.89	448.47	36.9	36.9	37.6	13.52	13.52	11.93
Nondurable Goods	386.26	389.48	335.34	42.4	42.8	40.5	9.11	9.10	8.28
Food and Kindred Products	319.61	320.85	269.60	42.9	43.3	40.0	7.45	7.41	6.74
MINING	485.61	490.45	438.89	40.1	40.4	45.2	12.11	12.14	9.71
Metal Mining	600.79	600.79	446.49	42.7	42.7	36.3	14.07	14.07	12.30
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	345.12	350.82	411.86	32.9	33.7	40.9	10.49	10.41	10.07
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITES	359.07	359.07	364.93	40.3	40.3	43.6	8.91	8.91	8.37
Communications, Electric Gas, Sanitary Services	381.04	381.04	416.50	43.3	43.3	49.0	8.80	8.80	8.50
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	213.45	208.32	188.91	33.3	32.5	34.1	6.41	6.41	5.54
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	174.68	174.49	188.91	33.4	33.3	34.1	5.23	5.24	4.87
SERVICES	182.52	183.21	155.75	31.2	31.0	35.0	5.85	5.91	4.45

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
MANUFACTURING	5.5	1.8	6.0	4.1	1.4	5.3	1.1	.3	.7	4.8	5.5	2.3	1.3	3.5	1.5	2.9	1.7	.6
Durable Goods	1.4	.7	3.4	.7	.3	2.2	.4	.3	1.1	4.6	5.1	1.5	1.1	2.3	.9	3.0	2.6	.3
Primary Metal Industries	.8	.3	1.1	.6	.3	.6	.3	.0	.0	1.1	3.7	1.5	.6	3.5	.8	.0	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	11.4	3.5	10.0	9.2	3.1	9.9	2.1	.1	.1	5.1	6.1	3.5	1.7	5.4	2.3	2.7	.2	1.1
MINING	6.5	4.6	.2	5.1	4.1	.2	1.3	.2	.0	7.2	7.4	.0	5.5	5.2	.0	.2	1.3	.0
Metal Mining	2.7	2.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	1.4	.2	.0	2.8	6.1	.0	.1	.1	.0	1.2	4.9	.0

* *Less than .05.*

TABLE XI

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	558	467	6182	5013
GREAT FALLS SMSA	39	40	398	321
BILLINGS SMSA	87	55	828	671
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	102	64	1148	717
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	39	27	387	316
Beaverhead	7	6	73	53
Deer Lodge	7	3	51	22
Granite	2	1	12	16
Madison	4	3	47	41
Powell	3	2	18	36
Silver Bow	16	12	186	148
BOZEMAN LMA	34	41	423	377
Gallatin	25	36	325	303
Meagher	0	0	13	15
Park	9	5	85	59
GLASGOW LMA	18	10	216	138
Daniels	3	1	11	8
Phillips	0	3	29	27
Roosevelt	5	2	67	42
Sheridan	8	2	72	28
Valley	2	2	37	33
GLENDIVE LMA	43	28	379	262
Dawson	15	10	130	67
Garfield	0	0	11	4
McCone	4	2	21	25
Prairie	0	3	12	12
Richland	24	13	196	148
Wibaux	0	0	9	6
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	17	13	145	114
Big Horn	8	4	37	32
Carbon	6	5	49	40
Stillwater	2	2	42	26
Sweet Grass	1	2	17	16

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980	1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	17	12	173	140
Blaine	5	3	29	44
Hill	12	7	135	84
Liberty	0	2	9	12
HELENA LMA	23	33	368	309
Broadwater	3	1	18	17
Jefferson	1	2	32	22
Lewis and Clark	19	30	318	270
KALISPELL LMA	46	51	584	543
Flathead	33	36	384	369
Lake	7	11	99	93
Lincoln	6	4	101	81
LEWISTOWN LMA	10	7	114	107
Fergus	5	4	59	56
Golden Valley	0	0	2	3
Judith Basin	1	2	10	15
Musselshell	3	1	30	25
Petroleum	0	0	3	2
Wheatland	1	0	10	6
MILES CITY LMA	9	10	171	156
Carter	0	0	5	22
Custer	5	2	65	50
Fallon	1	1	27	38
Powder River	1	2	18	12
Rosebud	1	5	53	33
Treasure	1	0	3	1
MISSOULA LMA	57	58	635	611
Mineral	1	1	20	19
Missoula	35	40	415	437
Ravalli	17	14	152	121
Sanders	4	3	48	34
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	17	18	213	231
Chouteau	2	4	25	45
Glacier	2	5	60	62
Pondera	6	2	34	33
Teton	2	3	24	30
Toole	5	4	70	61

Sources of data: State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

	YEAR-TO-DATE			
	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	43,367	49,818	-6,451	-12.9
Continued Claims1/	447,730	510,369	-62,639	-12.3
Number of Benefit Payments1/	394,815	420,939	-26,124	-6.2
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$40,189,521	$39,039,917	$1,149,604	2.9
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$109.47	$97.38	$12.09	12.4

		MONTHLY		Change From Year Ago	
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,119	4,384	3,280	839	25.6
Continued Claims1/	35,509	29,271	32,705	2,804	8.6
Number of Benefit Payments1/	29,096	24,112	26,074	3,022	11.6
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,082,980	$2,571,726	$2,479,297	$603,683	24.3
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$114.65	$116.67	$99.67	$14.98	15.0
Trust Fund Balance	$30,867,138	$27,686,278	$22,368,419	$8,498,719	38.0

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

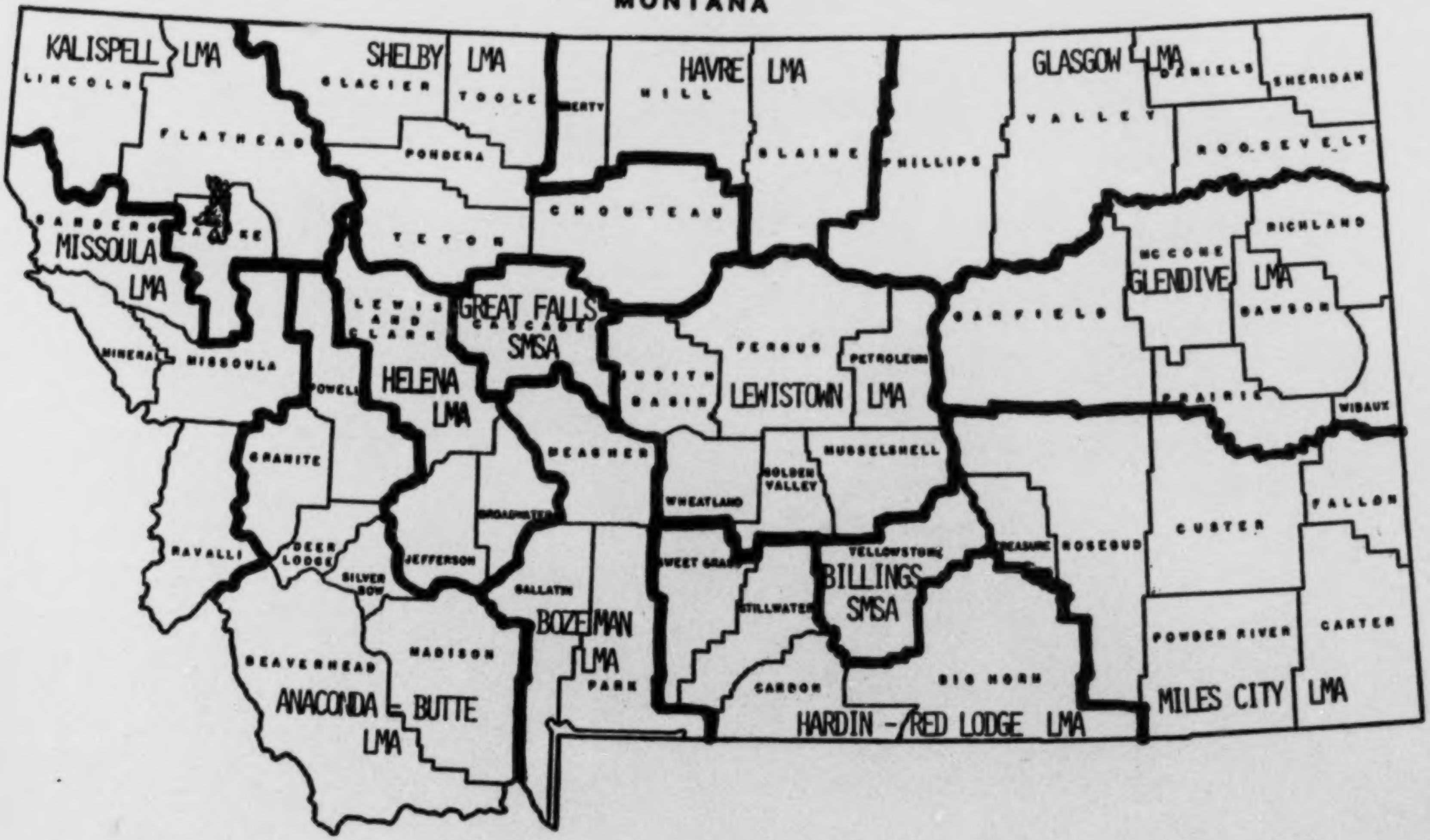
ETAS-1398 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
NOVEMBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	139	13,928.35
BIGHORN	493	43,454.46
BLAINE	262	23,627.55
BROADWATER	105	12,017.00
CARBON	143	13,248.90
CARTER	4	352.00
CASCADE	2,163	218,252.80
CHOUTEAU	21	2,197.00
CUSTER	196	18,567.48
DANIELS	4	401.00
DAWSON	75	8,340.00
DEER LODGE	519	56,701.83
FALLON	32	2,044.00
FERGUS	307	30,214.76
FLATHEAD	3,295	356,974.48
GALLATIN	1,561	134,455.88
GARFIELD	7	648.00
GLACIER	852	62,608.75
GOLDEN VALLEY	1	145.00
GRANITE	134	13,592.00
HILL	396	34,529.44
JEFFERSON	310	34,146.47
JUDITH BASIN	16	1,745.00
LAKE	665	63,440.90
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,708	167,448.95
LIBERTY	26	3,015.00
LINCOLN	1,236	138,212.05
MCCONE	21	1,806.14
MADISON	101	10,225.50
MEAGHER	47	4,758.00
MINERAL	712	93,253.91
MISSOULA	3,760	393,298.06
MUSSELSHELL	49	4,548.00
PARK	429	41,202.47
PETROLEUM	1	104.00
PHILLIPS	115	13,178.64
PONDERA	78	6,771.00
POWDER RIVER	8	742.00
POWELL	330	38,086.68
PRAIRIE	23	2,424.51
RAVALLI	1,170	123,363.46
RICHLAND	60	6,325.42
ROOSEVELT	176	16,037.87
ROSEBUD	347	37,328.12
SANDERS	525	56,859.53
SHERIDAN	23	2,558.00
SILVER BOW	2,464	273,329.24
STILLWATER	81	8,436.00
SWEET GRASS	55	6,319.00
TETON	48	5,197.00
TOOLE	72	6,436.32
TREASURE	6	837.00
VALLEY	166	16,350.00
WHEATLAND	46	5,430.00
WIBAUX	21	2,029.00
YELLOWSTONE	2,253	229,470.62
INTRASTATE	27,857	2,861,969.97
INTERSTATE	1,239	221,009.57
TOTAL	29,096	3,082,979.54

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU NOVEMBER 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,058	195,303.63
BIGHORN	5,712	520,113.72
BLAINE	3,011	246,110.13
BROADWATER	1,196	123,582.93
CARBON	2,606	255,329.40
CARTER	71	5,354.00
CASCADE	40,705	4,079,530.00
CHOUTEAU	479	44,294.00
CUSTER	3,530	349,029.34
DANIELS	246	24,006.00
DAWSON	1,313	132,364.00
DEER LODGE	14,574	1,552,307.82
FALLON	365	23,772.68
FERGUS	3,499	314,353.46
FLATHEAD	37,736	3,713,103.45
GALLATIN	16,831	1,514,027.16
GARFIELD	48	4,795.00
GLACIER	9,908	322,159.01
GOLDEN VALLEY	125	11,413.38
GRANITE	1,147	113,224.65
HILL	7,028	517,193.39
JEFFERSON	2,364	247,173.23
JUDITH BASIN	273	27,522.21
LAKE	8,492	770,203.32
LEWIS AND CLARK	20,578	1,955,911.23
LIBERTY	419	41,535.40
LINCOLN	16,045	1,604,311.70
MCCONE	189	15,596.21
MADISON	1,318	121,222.06
MEAGHER	817	73,055.06
MINERAL	3,037	325,177.55
MISSOULA	52,087	5,150,574.18
MUSSELSHELL	864	85,240.67
PARK	5,558	437,179.54
PETROLEUM	58	3,639.00
PHILLIPS	1,389	135,771.97
PONDERA	1,173	112,221.31
POWDER RIVER	160	17,034.00
POWELL	3,471	349,744.26
PRAIRIE	397	41,101.42
RAVALLI	12,629	1,232,931.76
RICHLAND	1,028	95,322.66
ROOSEVELT	2,827	245,332.51
ROSEBUD	5,389	555,044.35
SANDERS	6,575	627,370.96
SHERIDAN	294	23,502.00
SILVER BOW	27,847	2,344,201.15
STILLWATER	1,328	135,639.41
SWEET GRASS	653	53,329.00
TETON	939	95,537.00
TOOLE	1,043	100,600.12
TREASURE	102	10,903.00
VALLEY	3,823	335,497.97
WHEATLAND	326	31,217.00
WIBAUX	211	13,305.00
YELLOWSTONE	42,062	4,193,300.57
INTRASTATE	377,952	37,048,909.46
INTERSTATE	16,863	3,140,611.09
TOTAL	394,815	40,189,520.55

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
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GLASGOW LMA
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
ROOSEVELT
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
RICHLAND
MCCONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
GARFIELD
LEWIS AND CLARK
GREAT FALLS CASCADE SMSA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
POWELL
HELENA LMA
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
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GALLATIN
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
BOZEMAN LMA
PARK
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
CARBON
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The Montana State Employment Services Division maintains 24 local Job Service Offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

750 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.59 per copy, for a total cost of $442.64 which includes $195.14 for printing and $247.50 for distribution.

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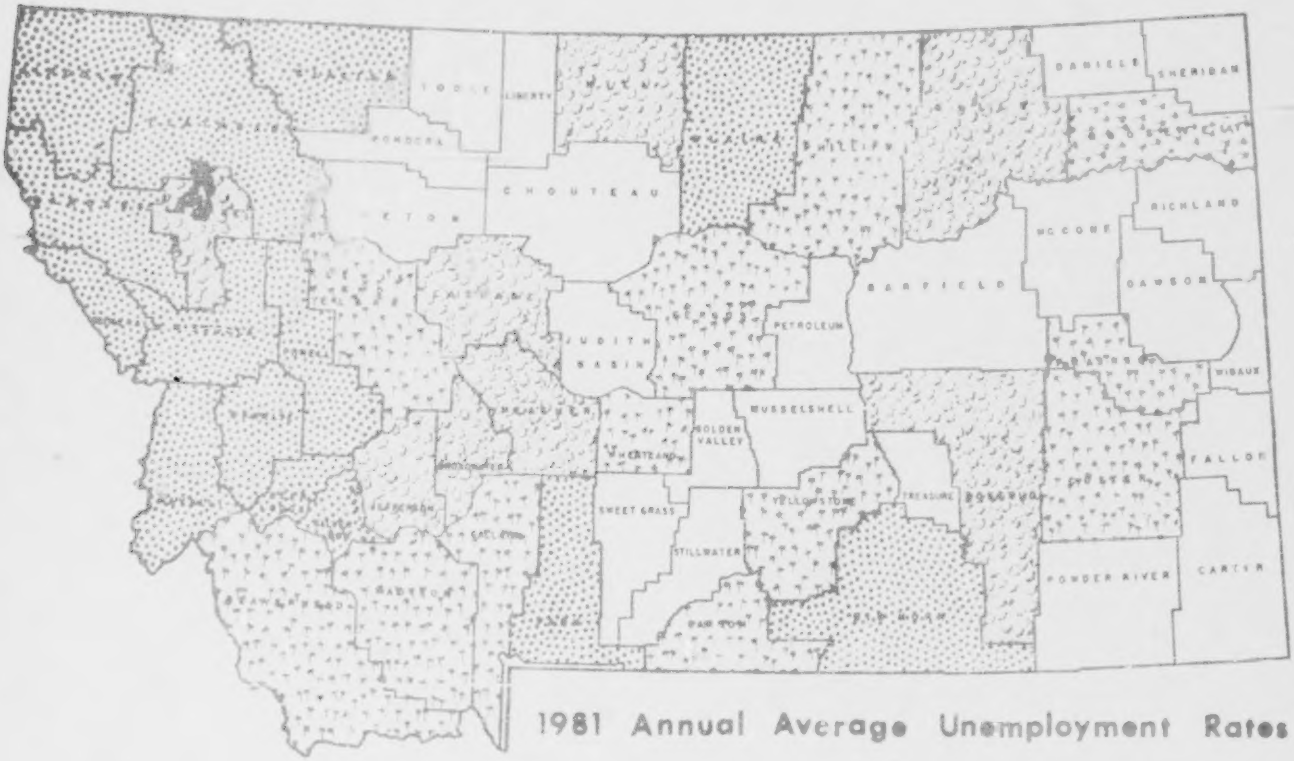
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

1st Qtr. 1982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WIBAUX
MUSSELSHELL
GOLDEN VALLEY
WHEATLAND
FALLON
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
TREASURE
POWDER RIVER
CARTER

1981 Annual Average Unemployment Rates

- ☐ 1.0 TO 4.0%
- ▨ 4.1 TO 6.0%
- ▨ 6.1 TO 8.0%
- ▨ 8.1 - %

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

QUARTERLY REPORT

1st Qtr. 1982

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 1 - Number 1

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

For more information contact
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Helena, Montana 59624
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

10. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

11. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Chief
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Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

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*** BENCHMARKING ***

This publication reflects the 1981 benchmarks for the Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Employment series and the Labor Force series. Annual tables reflecting this benchmark are included at the back of this publication.

What is benchmarking? A benchmark is a point of reference from which measurement can be made or upon which adjustments are based. The two series mentioned above will be addressed separately because of the differences in estimating each series.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment is estimated from a carefully constructed sample survey of firms of varied size in each of the industrial classifications. As with any sample survey, unless all firms are sampled, there is bound to be some error. This limitation of any sample in representing the universe is the primary reason for benchmarking this series.

In periods of expansion employment levels tend to be underestimated and in periods of decline, these employment levels tend to be overestimated. The main reason for this over-and-under statement is due to new firm births and deaths respectively. Benchmarking will correct any errors in adjusting for new firms. Also, improvements in the quality of data and updating the industrial classifications of establishments are two more reasons this series is benchmarked each year. The benchmarking process for this series only examines the preceeding two years of data.

The Labor Force series is benchmarked for different reasons than mentioned above. Labor force data is derived from a monthly sample of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor. This is the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is designed to be statistically significant on a monthly basis for the nation. However, several states, including Montana, do not have a large enough sample to insure reliability on a monthly basis but is reliable on an annual basis. This is the main reason for benchmarking the labor force series in Montana.

The labor force series also includes the benchmarked non-agricultural wage and salary employment by industry in its benchmarking process. Revisions to the labor force series is normally limited to the preceeding three years. Occasionally, an occurance warrants the use of longer benchmarks. The 1980 Census was such an occurance, and with the implementation of part of the data from the 1980 Census, benchmarking of the labor force series revised the previous six years.

The above discussion is a simplified version of the benchmarking process. If a more detailed explanation is needed, please feel free to contact this office.

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	May 1982 Forecast	Apr. 1982 Prelim	Mar. 1982 Revised	Apr. 1981 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	359.8	392.0	389.9	378.7
Employment	356.9	355.5	349.3	351.5
Unemployment	32.9	36.5	40.6	27.2
Unemployment Rate	*8.4%*	*9.3%*	*10.4%*	*7.2%*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

- Often in past recessions, Montana's economy has been able to keep ahead of a national slowdown. This time around, Montana is firmly in the midst of the downward tilt of the nation's business cycle. A more pronounced disposition of Montana's economy can be realized from the March unemployment rate for Montana's two congressional districts: western district recorded 13.4 percent and the eastern district was 7.3 percent. Statewide unemployment rates for the first quarter average 10.3 percent which is higher than any 1st quarter since 1961 at 10.5 percent.

- Agriculture's longterm outlook looks encouraging, but this year appears to be another struggling year for many of Montana's farmers and ranchers. Wheat and barley prices started to sag at the start of last year's harvest and have not recovered. Cattle prices have been improving somewhat, but the consumer has been eating less red meat (mainly from the depressed economy).

- Bankruptcy has become a part of farmer's conversations. In April a grain trading firm, which served elevators in Montana, declared bankruptcy, leaving many farmers with unpaid grain deliveries. Loan failures with FHA have reached the one percent level nationally. Also, private lenders noted the farm loan delinquency rate is up 50 to 100 percent from last year. The trend of large corporations purchasing farm land may increase rapidly in Montana.

- On the positive side, wheat stocks in Montana on April 1, 1982 were the largest holding on record, exceeded only by stocks on April 1, 1978. The bulk of the stocks (86 percent) is in farm storage. Most of the state has abundant soil moisture; in fact, the wet, cold weather has field seeding and tilling lagging behind the norm.

- The largest sale of federal coal leases in history took place in early April. The sale of an estimated 2.24 billion tons of coal in the Powder River Basin of Montana and Wyoming will allow new production of up to 70 million tons a year by 1990, an amount more than half the current production of the area. The lease sale comes at a time when existing leases are not being mined because of slack demand for coal. Several special interest groups have filed lawsuits against the coal lease due to the potential damage to agriculture, wildlife, and Indian reservations.

- The oil industry, one of the bright spots of Montana's economy, is beginning to lose its shine. Oil and gas exploration is not keeping up with the record pace of last year; layoffs are occuring as several rigs stand idle. The declining price of oil is the primary reason for the downturn, but high cost of capital and taxes are also negative factors.

- Large layoffs continue throughout many sectors of Montana's economy. The lumber and woods industries reduction in force had a heavy hand in producing unemployment rates exceeding 30 percent in two counties. The copper mine in Butte decreased its workforce by 25 percent. Along with the personnel reduction of 270, the company announced that they will no longer use the main Berkley Pit and underground mines, and will allow them to be flooded over the next twenty years. Two meat packing plants in Billings have had large layoffs, with one plant closing down its business.

- The dilemmas that home builders face are high interest rates and straining sources of money available for home loans. The State of Montana Housing Board is helping by making $48.1 million available at 12.5% through the State's lending institutions for the purchase of existing homes and for new homes. Also several bills are being introduced in Congress to aid the housing construction business. The decline in the number of exhibitors at the state home builders convention is a sign of these painful times. There were only 18 exhibits, compared to 50 or 60 at the convention one year ago. One of the home building material suppliers noted that he had about 4,000 clients a few years ago and now he figures only about 1,200 clients are purchasing his supplies. Also, many suppliers have adapted to offer equipment for the do-it-yourselfer, as more and more people are doing their own remodeling and building.

- Another view of the home construction hardship can be seen in the number of building permits. The total new home permits issued in Billings, Missoula, and Great Falls during 1980 amounted to 692 which compares to 364 in 1981; for a 47 percent decline in one year.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

° A public bus system that was approved in 1978 by Great Falls voters started rolling in February. The 32-foot buses are well equipped for Montana winters, as well as having wheel chair lifts as standard equipment.

° One of the indicators to measure the economic activity of Great Falls for 1981 is the number of building permits. Commercial permits showed emphasis in the remodeling and additions category rather than new business projects. Some of the "additions" are major renovations that provided much of the 1981 construction. Among the larger expansions was an office/warehouse complex that has a value of $3.96 million. In 1981, 27 new residential permits were issued while 1980 recorded 68. The total value did not drop much between the two years because the people who could afford to build, did build. Thus, more custom homes were built, compared to the "pre-fab" houses that went up in some areas of town in 1980.

° Several Great Falls construction firms were awarded statewide highway projects in recent bid releases. However, some of the projects may be delayed because of funding reductions from the federal government.

° Malmstrom Air Force Base is being considered in the near future as the site for a major military project. A strategic training center for B-52 bomber crews will be needed in 1985. About 1,000 support personnel would be stationed at the selected base. Site selection will be determined in January 1984. Maintenance and construction scheduled for fiscal year 1982 will be about 38 percent more than 1981, with a budget of $10.7 million.

° Two manufacturing firms had a few weeks of temporary shutdown. A solar panel building company placed 75 employees on furlough until their cash flow problem was eliminated. A clothing factory laid off 50 while machinery repairs were being made.

BILLINGS SMSA

° Employment in manufacturing during the first quarter declined due to seasonal layoffs in the food industry. Sugar beet processing was completed and the normal spring slump in the cattle business has resulted in cutbacks at meat packing plants. Next season's sugar campaign will not be as large as this past season as a sugar refinery in the area is asking growers to cut their sugar beet acreage in half because of the world-wide sugar glut.

° The boom in oil and gas exploration in Eastern Montana has subsided. A drop in employment in petroleum mining and refining is being felt in Yellowstone County. The slowdown in activity has given one oil company's officials time to consider consolidating some operations to make them more efficient. Some of their office personnel could be laid off as a result. A coal company is also experiencing reduced demands and withdrew expansion plans.

° Construction work during the first three months of 1982 has been slower than 1981 with 210 building permits issued in the county so far this year compared with 245 in the same period last year. The City of Billings had no permits issued for single family residences in February. Demand for housing in the area is very high and a recent bond sale by the state to finance 12.5 percent mortgages will provide about $8 million for new home construction in the area. As the weather warms up some major projects should get started. A $2.5 million contract has been awarded by the highway department for work on U.S. Highway 87. A 55,000-square foot shopping center is planned for the Lockwood Division. A developer is waiting approval from the County Commission to begin work on a $3.5 million subdivision project.

° There were 238 new businesses and corporations registered with the State from Yellowstone County in the first quarter of 1982, compared with 228 for the same period in 1981. Employment in retail trade has increased by nearly 1000 people over one year ago. Most of this increase is in general merchandise stores, food stores and eating and drinking places. Building supply stores are not doing as well and some of them have had to lay people off.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

° Further cutbacks have occured in the copper mine at Butte. The mineral company trimmed 400 employees from its Butte work force last June, followed by 200 in January and now 270 workers in April. These three reductions in force amount to slightly more than a 50 percent cut in personnel. Management cites lack of agreement between the company and unions over work rules and jurisdictions as a partial cause of the layoffs. The main reasons were low copper prices and the need to find capital to improve operations.

° In Anaconda, the copper company has made a decision to demolish their smelter over the next three years. The company stated that no buyer could be found; thus, a maximum tax writeoff of the property will be incurred by destruction of the buildings and stack.

° A plastics firm has declared bankruptcy under the Chapter 11 bankruptcy laws. A substantial loan was given to the company from the severence funds of the smelter closure. The plastics firm was in the process of bidding for a large army helmet contract.

° In Dillon, two seismic exploration companies have established offices. A 50-unit motel is slightly ahead of its construction schedule. A $250,000 contract for remodeling Western Montana College Industrial Arts Building was released.

- The National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) in Butte has finally received funding. A $1.4 million contract will allow 18 months for studying renewable energy projects. However, employment will be reduced to 35 compared to their peak of 100 positions.

- Construction in Butte dropped 60 percent from the 1980 level. The city council approved the sale of industrial bonds for a hardware store. The sale will mean a $5 million investment in buildings and fixtures. Also, a San Diego firm has purchased the old Butte City Hall, the Park Hotel and the Montana Theatre for renovation. All construction will be done by local people.

BOZEMAN LMA

- An electronic component manufacturer out of Bozeman cut 67 jobs at the end of January. Prior to this cutback they employed 230 people. The layoffs are a result of declining sales, according to the plant manager. These layoffs bring the total to 120 layoffs in this company since October 1981.

- Lumber mills in the area have had periodic layoffs and closures due to the high interest rates and poor lumber market conditions. One mill remained open, but closed during cold spells.

- A mobile home manufacturer closed for a week due to the continued lack of orders.

- Some construction projects in the LMA continued through the first quarter with short periods of shutdowns due the weather. In Livingston, bids opened for remodeling the basement of the city/county complex. The remodeling would be for office space, a meeting room and storage space.

- About 50 railroad workers were notified that they would be laid off. The layoffs consisted of 14 laborers, 18 machinists, 6 electricians, 8 boilermakers, and 4 sheetmetal workers. These layoffs brought the total railroad layoffs to over 200 in the past 18 months. A few of these workers have gone back to work. They filled the positions vacated by attrition. Over half of the nearly seventy diesel units are back in service. They were being used in Lincoln and Alliance, Nebraska.

- A chain quick-service store has opened and will employ approximately 7-9 persons.

- Openings have been noted in the motel and restaurant sectors, however, most have indicated business is slow.

GLASGOW LMA

- The total number of unemployment claims in the area were higher during the first quarter of this year than they have been for several years. Most of the increase is attributed to the severe weather conditions that shutdown all outside work.

- Oilfield activity increased in March as seismic crews were able to return to work. The volume of drilling and exploration, however, remains lower than in 1981 and many drilling rigs are still stacked. Some of the decreased volume is due to the extended winter conditions, but the nationwide decline in demand for petroleum products could lengthen the duration of unemployment for oilfield workers.

- Construction work is picking up as the weather permits. The number of building permits issued for Glasgow is the same as last year. Work is progressing well on several commercial buildings. Contractors are anticipating possible improvement projects at the Valley Industrial Park as various proposals are being made for the site.

- The retail trade and service industries in Glasgow were provided a temporary boost by the filming of a segment of a movie here. In general, however, the effects of a slowing economy are being felt. Some reduction in hours has been reported, in particular, at lumber yards and hardware stores. During the first quarter of this year there were 72 new businesses and corporations registered with the state for an increase of 19 over the same period last year.

GLENDIVE LMA

- Seasonal layoffs, a cold winter and a slowing of oilfield activities has caused unemployment in the area to double. Many people who have come to the area seeking work are finding the economic boom of recent years has slowed considerably in the last few months and are finding that jobs in the area are not as plentiful as they had hoped.

- The sugar beet campaign was completed in February. About 130 people were laid off from the factory when the season ended. Many of these are employed only while the beets are being processed, but some have added to the job seekers in the area.

- Oil field work declined in January and February with most of the blame falling on the extremely cold weather. In March, however, about 30% of the available drilling rigs remained stacked and it became apparent that the slowing demand for fuel was having its effect on the economy of the Williston Basin. Over 400 oilfield workers have been laid off indefinitely.

- Construction crews are completing work begun before winter, but home loans are not being applied for as high interest rates are limiting new construction and many contractors have no new projects planned. Some commercial work will be done in Glendive as the city has accepted bids for SID work and the Community College is letting bids for a new dormitory.

- Retail trade has remained fairly stable during the first quarter. The new shopping centers are filling up with stores and a new shopping mall is being planned for the Sidney area. In the first three months of this year there have been 114 new businesses and corporations registered with the state compared with 93 during the same period last year. The slowing economy is starting to affect the industry as some stores are reported as closing due to lack of sales.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

- A soft market for coal, oil and timber as well as the seasonal decrease in outdoor activity has caused the unemployment rate in the area to go higher this quarter than it has been for several years.

- Prices received by farmers for their products are lower than they were a year ago as excess commodities continue to depress the market. A sugar refinery in the area is asking that sugar beet growers only plant half as many acres as last year because of the worldwide sugar glut.

- A new coal mine has been proposed for the Decker area where a company has requested a permit to strip mine over 2000 acres. Currently, however, the declining demand for coal has caused some cutbacks in the industry.

- Most construction projects were shut down for the winter and are reopening as it gets warmer. A $3 million contract for paving a portion of Interstate 90 was awarded. The contract for the initial phase of Hardin's water project was awarded to a Hardin firm.

HAVRE LMA

- The largest non-government employer in Liberty County apparently has produced its last farm cultivator-sweep implement. The company filed a bankruptcy petition according to the company president. A shortage of working capital, high interest rates, and some mistakes were all blamed for the difficulty in which the company finds itself.

- The Air Force has proposed a site north of Havre as the location of a new Strategic Training Range. Construction of the site could begin as early as February, 1983 if Congress approves the Defense Department's 1983 budget.

HAVRE LMA (CONT.)

- New businesses in the LMA include a computerized bookkeeping service, desktop computer store, and a real estate broker business. A fabric store dealing in quilting fabrics and a pawn shop opened as new businesses in February.

- In the service sector, a new automobile repair shop and a raquetball club have opened.

- Two closures in the retail industry include a music store and a clothing store which reported closing in March. The music store closed after 33 years in business.

- A jewelry store in a Havre shopping center moved out while another has moved in to replace it.

- A bank in the Havre area has been purchased by thirteen residents in its service area.

- Agriculture activity consists of calving, lambing, and some shearing.

HELENA LMA

- In February, President Reagan signed a supplemental funding bill which restored 49 positions and $1,279,789 to the state Job Service in Montana. This put 350 workers back on eight-hour days as of March 8th.

- A company mining silver and gold on land two miles south of Radersburg is producing 100 tons of ore a day. With eleven employees, the firm has become a major employer in Radersburg.

- The jobs of seven supervisors at a lumber mill in Townsend have been decreased to a two-week on, two-week off schedule. Non-supervisory personnel have been laid off since December due to high interest rates and a poor lumber market.

- A new lime plant is being built four miles west of Townsend. About 30 employees will be working at the plant when it is completed, and most of them will be from the Townsend area. The plant will have the capacity to produce 500 tons per day of quick lime, which is drained of its carbon dioxide. About 80 people are currently employed in the construction of the plant.

- The design for a new $4 million Workers' Compensation Division building for downtown Helena was submitted to city review committees in March. Final approval is being held up until the design of an adjacent parking garage is also submitted to the committee.

- A cafeteria had to move out of a shopping center in Helena and will not be relocating. The space will be used for two new retail busineses in the mall.

- A music store and a furniture store have reported closing in Helena. A new business in the area is a Mexican restaurant.

KALISPELL LMA

- Activity in the lumber and wood products industry continues to be slow in the Kalispell LMA. Cold weather and economic conditions closed different sections of lumber mills and left many workers laid off for indefinite periods of time.

- A sawmill in Libby closed on January 24th, affecting 650 employees. Nine weeks later, 250 workers returned to the sawmill to process a stock of pine logs before a fungus formed on the logs and stained them. Another mill in Libby announced a closure for two weeks in March.

- In Columbia Falls, a lumber mill closed its sawmill section and laid off forty persons on February 26th. A mill in Kalispell also closed its sawmill. The sawmill was closed for one week to let the other sections of the mill catch up.

- Besides economic conditions, spring breakup halted all logging operations in the LMA.

- An aluminum manufacturing plant in Columbia Falls reports operating at 60 percent after 84 layoffs on the last day of February. The curtailment reduces total employment at the plant to 945. During normal operations employment is 1150.

- In late January there were eight railroad firemen laid off due to economic conditions. Two months later, twelve more railroad workers were laid off in an effort to consolidate work at larger terminals. According to a company spokesman, these layoffs were the result of continued business decline.

KALISPELL LMA (CONT.)

- Construction should begin in 1982 on a five story office building and 60 additional motel units at a Kalispell motel The addition will include a swimming pool and convention rooms.

- A drug store is being added to a grocery store. The project is expected to be completed in the next couple of months.

- A $1.4 million street paving project was awarded to a Kalispell firm to pave the Kalispell main street. Most Kalispell businesses on the main street have made a rear entrance to their stores available for that period of time.

- A wood stove manufacturer and a metal fabrication plant are almost shut down due to a lack of orders. At the same time, a beehive manufacturer has added seven persons to its payroll to keep up with orders.

LEWISTOWN LMA

- Layoffs and reduced hours in most industries have caused the unemployment rate to go higher than it has been for many years. Severe winter weather caused most outside activities to close down at the beginning of the quarter. Seasonal reduction in force was extended as the generally poor economic conditions prevailed later in the period. A gypsum plant put a few of their employees back to work the end of January, but reduced their force by 20 percent in March. A sawmill reopened for one week in February and then closed down again, laying off 10-to-15 employees. Cuts in the federal budget have caused five people at the U.S. Post Office to have their hours cut back to 23 a week. Work hours were reduced for eight employees of a bottling plant and many retail employees are on shortened work weeks.

- Agriculture workers have found some employment during the quarter as farmers and ranchers needed hands for feeding and calving. Spring field work began late in March and an increased demand for farm hands was noted.

MILES CITY LMA

- All construction projects in Miles City have been completed. The building activity in the area experienced a limited development year in 1981. The new year will start out with one major project--the construction of a new bank building begun in February. The cold weather has caused some temporary layoffs in the power plant construction in Colstrip.

- A Miles City hospital plans extensive remodeling and additions for a sum of $2 million.

- The Bureau of Land Management has finished a final environmental impact statement (EIS) examining possible impacts of federal coal leasing and development in a four-county area of the Powder River Coal Region in Montana and Wyoming. The EIS is part of the federal coal leasing aimed at increasing coal production from public lands.

- The Secretary of the Interior has announced the largest sale of federal coal leases in history, involving 224 billion tons of coal in the Powder River Basin of Montana and Wyoming. Only one of the seventeen tracts was set aside for bidding by small businesses, and it is located in Montana. Several groups are taking their objection of the coal leases to court and will be fighting to hold back the rapid coal mining expansion proposed by the federal government.

MISSOULA LMA

- Building permits issued by the Missoula City-County Planning Board indicate the decline of construction activity in the area. A summary of all the permits valuations is as follows: $9.3 million in 1981, $23.7 million in 1980, $47.8 million in 1979, $66.0 million in 1978, and $49.6 million in 1977. A summary for new single family residential permits indicates the most severe decline: 1981(129), 1980(275), 1979(451), 1978(944), and 1977(805).

- Several construction projects are planned for Missoula. A grocery store firm hopes to begin construction in June on a $2.6 million dollar store. A hotel complex with a $10 million tab has advanced to the selection of the general contractor. Two Missoula hospitals are competing for expansion approval by State health officials. Both hospitals may meet expansion approval by the State, but health authorities have a history of holding down dual expansion in one city. The expansion cost is $10 million at one hospital and $12.5 million at the other. In Hamilton, two major chain stores have expressed interest in development there.

- A recent Western Wood Products Association survey indicated that in western sawmills, 46 percent of the employees were working short or curtailed shifts. Also, of the 756 sawmills in the West, 163 were closed and 322 were operating at curtailed levels. In this LMA, a lumber mill in Superior plans to have two sawmill shifts and one planer shift back on full-time wage on April 12, realizing about 130 callbacks. This plant had shut down last October, which has been a major factor in the 30% plus unemployment rate in Mineral County.

- Going out of busines notices are becoming a common sight in Missoula. Since the beginning of 1980, more than 40 small businesses have folded.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

- Construction projects in the Shelby-Cut Bank area include a city water line project in Shelby and a highway project in the Conrad area. Other construction in the Cut Bank area has been ongoing. It includes office complexes, an oil company building, housing projects, and several home remodeling projects.

- A new business in Shelby is a taco restaurant. Also in Shelby, the new Senior Citizens Center is completed.

- Oilfield activity in the Cut Bank area has been hampered by the cold weather. It is expected to pick up as weather permits.

- A grocery store in Cut Bank closed as of February 27th due to economic reasons. The closure affects 10 employees. One of them has retired, the others chose not to be transferred.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.[1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1980		1981		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1
February	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9
March	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5
April	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7
May	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1		
June	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4		
July	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6		
August	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5		
September	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1		
October	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7		
November	256.2	256.4	280.7	280.4		
December	258.4	258.7	281.5	281.1		
AVERAGE	246.8	247.0	272.4	272.3		

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1]		
						Montana	U.S.	
1980								
January	351.8	327.4	306.6	20.8	24.4	*6.9*	*6.8*	.7
February	352.5	329.3	306.7	22.6	23.2	*6.6*	*6.8*	1.1
March	358.1	335.2	308.0	27.2	22.9	*6.4*	*6.6*	.7
April	365.4	342.4	309.0	33.4	23.0	*6.3*	*6.6*	.3
May	369.0	349.9	315.5	34.4	19.1	*5.2*	*7.0*	.2
June	381.3	358.1	318.9	39.2	23.2	*6.1*	*7.8*	.2
July	384.7	361.1	319.1	42.0	23.6	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	386.6	366.0	321.1	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	2.6
September	375.9	357.4	322.4	35.0	18.5	*4.9*	*7.1*	3.1
October	372.2	353.0	323.2	29.8	19.2	*5.2*	*7.1*	1.3
November	366.3	344.9	319.3	25.6	21.4	*5.9*	*7.1*	1.3
December	364.1	339.2	317.2	22.0	24.9	*6.8*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	369.0	347.0	315.6	31.4	22.0	*6.1*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	357.6	329.4	309.1	20.3	28.2	*7.9*	*8.2*	*
February	361.0	330.7	308.6	22.1	30.3	*8.4*	*8.0*	.1
March	367.7	339.4	312.9	26.5	28.3	*7.7*	*7.7*	*
April	378.7	351.5	318.9	32.6	27.2	*7.2*	*7.0*	*
May	382.7	357.6	324.0	33.6	25.1	*6.6*	*7.1*	.4
June	395.7	367.3	329.0	38.3	28.4	*7.2*	*7.7*	.4
July	397.4	371.6	330.7	40.9	25.8	*6.5*	*7.3*	.4
August	399.8	375.5	331.7	43.8	24.3	*6.1*	*7.2*	.4
September	386.6	364.3	330.1	34.2	22.3	*5.8*	*7.3*	*
October	382.1	360.4	331.4	29.0	21.7	*5.7*	*7.5*	*
November	380.2	355.7	330.7	25.0	24.5	*6.4*	*7.9*	*
December	382.4	356.6	335.1	21.5	25.8	*6.7*	*8.3*	*
Avg.	381.0	355.0	324.4	30.6	26.0	*6.9*	*7.6*	*
1982								
January	381.0	343.9	324.1	19.8	37.1	*9.7*	*9.4*	*
February	387.1	345.8	324.3	21.5	41.3	*10.7*	*9.6*	*
March	389.9	349.3	323.4	25.9	40.6	*10.4*	*9.5*	*
April	*392.0*	*355.5*	*323.7*	*31.8*	*36.5*	*9.3*	*9.2*	*
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table II
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	March 1982	February 1982	January 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: February 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: March 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	389.9	387.1	381.0	2.8	22.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	349.3	345.8	343.9	3.5	9.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	25.9	21.5	19.8	4.4	-.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	40.6	41.3	37.1	-.7	12.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*10.4*	*10.7*	*9.7*	*-.3*	*2.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*9.4*	*9.2*	*8.0*	*.2*	*2.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*288.5*	*288.9*	*289.8*	*-.4*	*12.2*
MANUFACTURING	*20.8*	*22.0*	*23.1*	*-1.2*	*-1.5*
Durable Goods	*12.3*	*13.1*	*14.2*	*-.8*	*-1.0*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*7.3*	*8.0*	*8.8*	*-.7*	*-.7*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*1.7*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*-.1*	*-.4*
Other Durable Goods	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*0*	*.1*
Nondurable Goods	*8.5*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*-.4*	*-.5*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*3.5*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*-.4*	*-.4*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*0*	*0*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*.8*	*.8*	*.8*	*0*	*-.3*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*0*	*.1*
MINING	*11.4*	*11.9*	*11.7*	*-.5*	*.4*
10 Metal Mining	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*0*	*-.2*
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*0*	*.1*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*6.8*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*-.6*	*.4*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*13.6*	*12.7*	*13.0*	*.9*	*2.8*
15 General Building Contractors	*4.9*	*4.0*	*4.4*	*.9*	*1.7*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*0*	*.2*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*5.3*	*5.3*	*5.3*	*0*	*.9*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*22.9*	*23.0*	*23.1*	*-.1*	*.7*
40 Railroad Transportation	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.3*	*-.1*	*-.8*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*7.5*	*7.4*	*7.3*	*.1*	*.6*
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	*10.2*	*10.3*	*10.4*	*-.1*	*.9*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*76.4*	*76.0*	*76.3*	*.4*	*6.0*
Wholesale Trade	*18.5*	*18.5*	*18.4*	*0*	*1.0*
Retail Trade	*57.9*	*57.4*	*57.9*	*.5*	*5.0*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*8.7*	*8.8*	*9.2*	*-.1*	*.8*
54 Food Stores	*7.8*	*7.8*	*8.0*	*0*	*.1*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.4*	*.1*	*.3*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*22.9*	*22.5*	*22.2*	*.4*	*3.3*
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*10.9*	*10.8*	*11.0*	*.1*	*.4*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.5*	*12.5*	*12.5*	*0*	*-.3*
SERVICES	*57.9*	*57.8*	*57.9*	*.1*	*2.1*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*8.4*	*8.3*	*8.2*	*.1*	*1.9*
72 Personal Services	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*-.1*	*.1*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*20.5*	*20.5*	*20.5*	*0*	*1.7*
Other Services	*26.2*	*26.3*	*26.5*	*-.1*	*-1.6*
GOVERNMENT	*73.0*	*73.1*	*72.2*	*-.1*	*2.0*
91 Federal Government	*13.9*	*13.9*	*13.9*	*0*	*1.3*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.6*	*8.7*	*8.4*	*-.1*	*.1*
92 Other State Government	*10.2*	*10.2*	*10.3*	*0*	*-.2*
93 Local Education	*25.6*	*25.6*	*24.9*	*0*	*.2*
93 Other Local Government	*14.6*	*14.7*	*14.8*	*-.1*	*.6*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes a self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

Table III

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	35.6	36.3	36.5	.2	3.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	32.4	32.9	33.3	.4	3.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.0	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	3.4	3.2	-.2	.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*9.0*	*9.4*	*8.7*	*-.7*	*-.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*7.3*	*8.3*	*8.2*	*-.1*	*-.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*29.9*	*30.5*	*30.8*	*.3*	*2.1*
Manufacturing	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*0*	*.2*
Contract Construction	*1.2*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*-.1*	*.3*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*0*	*.2*
Trade	*10.1*	*10.1*	*10.2*	*.1*	*1.1*
Wholesale Trade	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*0*	*.2*
Retail Trade	*7.0*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*.1*	*.9*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*0*	*.1*
Service and Mining	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.5*	*.3*	*.4*
Government	*5.7*	*5.9*	*5.7*	*-.2*	*-.3*
Federal Government	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*0*	*-.1*
State and Local Government	*4.1*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*-.2*	*-.2*

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	59.3	60.0	60.1	.1	4.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	55.7	56.1	56.2	.1	3.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.6	3.9	3.9	-.2	.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*6.0*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*-.1*	*.6*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.9*	*5.5*	*5.7*	*.2*	*.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*48.7*	*49.1*	*49.0*	*-.1*	*2.1*
Manufacturing	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*-.2*	*-.1*
Contract Construction	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*.2*	*.7*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.6*	*.1*	*.3*
Trade	*16.1*	*16.3*	*16.3*	*0*	*.9*
Wholesale Trade	*5.4*	*5.4*	*5.4*	*0*	*-.2*
Retail Trade	*10.7*	*10.9*	*10.9*	*0*	*1.1*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*0*	*.2*
Service and Mining	*11.6*	*11.6*	*11.6*	*0*	*.5*
Government	*7.4*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*0*	*-.3*
Federal Government	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*0*	*.1*
State and Local Government	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*0*	*-.3*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1981 Benchmarks

TABLE IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			2/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982
STATEWIDE	389.9	387.1	381.0	349.3	345.8	343.9	40.6	41.3	37.1	*10.4*	*10.7*	*9.7*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	36.5	36.3	35.6	33.3	32.9	32.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	*8.7*	*9.4*	*9.0*
BILLINGS SMSA	60.1	60.0	59.3	56.2	56.1	55.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	*6.4*	*6.5*	*6.0*
3/ Western District	199.3	199.0	194.7	172.7	171.7	171.2	26.5	27.3	23.5	*13.3*	*13.7*	*12.1*
Eastern District	190.5	188.1	184.2	176.5	174.0	170.8	14.0	14.1	13.4	*7.4*	*7.5*	*7.3*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.5	34.5	33.8	30.4	29.9	30.3	4.1	4.6	3.8	*11.8*	*13.2*	*11.3*
BOZEMAN	27.8	27.5	27.2	25.1	24.8	24.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	*9.6*	*9.8*	*9.4*
GLASGOW	18.1	17.8	17.6	16.8	16.4	16.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	*7.4*	*7.7*	*8.2*
GLENDIVE	18.2	17.7	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.6	1.2	.9	.8	*6.8*	*5.2*	*4.8*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	*9.0*	*9.0*	*8.6*
HAVRE	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.1	11.9	11.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	*8.9*	*9.6*	*9.3*
HELENA	29.6	29.4	29.2	27.2	26.7	26.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	*8.3*	*9.4*	*9.1*
KALISPELL	40.4	41.4	40.2	33.7	33.2	34.2	6.7	8.2	6.0	*16.5*	*19.9*	*15.0*
LEWISTOWN	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.7	.9	.9	1.0	*7.6*	*8.5*	*9.1*
MILES CITY	17.2	16.4	16.3	16.2	15.4	15.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	*6.0*	*6.4*	*6.5*
MISSOULA	50.6	51.1	50.2	44.2	43.5	43.3	6.4	7.6	6.9	*12.7*	*14.8*	*13.8*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.0	18.0	17.7	17.6	16.4	16.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	*7.4*	*8.7*	*9.7*

1/ *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.*
2/ *Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.*
3/ *Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.*

TABLE V-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

MARCH 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389882	349272	40610	10.4
CASCADE	36518	33356	3162	8.7
YELLOWSTONE	60054	56195	3859	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4536	4168	368	8.1
BIG HORN	5918	5270	648	10.9
BLAINE	3131	2778	353	11.3
BROADWATER	1511	1301	210	13.9
CARBON	3472	3196	276	7.9
CARTER	845	807	38	4.5
CHOUTEAU	2948	2867	81	2.7
CUSTER	6201	5769	432	7.0
DANIELS	1466	1408	58	4.0
DAWSON	6922	6307	615	8.9
DEER LODGE	4481	3811	670	15.0
FALLON	2384	2309	75	3.1
FERGUS	6282	5714	568	9.0
FLATHEAD	25322	20775	4547	18.0
GALLATIN	20838	19121	1717	8.2
GARFIELD	839	819	20	2.4
GLACIER	5607	4840	767	13.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	394	365	29	7.4
GRANITE	1179	1007	172	14.6
HILL	9042	8304	738	8.2
JEFFERSON	2611	2261	350	13.4
JUDITH BASIN	1126	1056	70	6.2
LAKE	7957	6946	1011	12.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	25450	23345	2105	8.3
LIBERTY	1097	1013	84	7.7
LINCOLN	8143	5089	3054	37.5
MC CONE	1270	1215	55	4.3
MADISON	2431	2233	198	8.1
MEAGHER	1092	972	120	11.0
MINERAL	2090	1416	674	32.2
MISSOULA	35761	31809	3952	11.1
MUSSELSHELL	2008	1866	142	7.1
PARK	5851	5020	831	14.2
PETROLEUM	286	274	12	4.2
PHILLIPS	2835	2599	236	8.3
PONDERA	3546	3331	215	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1158	1118	40	3.5
POWELL	3809	3357	452	11.9
PRAIRIE	815	766	49	6.0
RAVALLI	8689	7150	1539	17.7
RICHLAND	7675	7215	460	6.0
ROOSEVELT	5500	5071	429	7.8
ROSEBUD	5757	5294	463	8.0
SANDERS	4204	3224	980	23.3
SHERIDAN	3525	3364	161	4.6
SILVER BOW	18051	15833	2218	12.3
STILLWATER	2367	2158	209	8.8
SWEET GRASS	1611	1535	76	4.7
TETON	3223	3008	215	6.7
TOOLE	2926	2727	199	6.8
TREASURE	449	425	24	5.3
VALLEY	4803	4351	452	9.4
WHEATLAND	1134	1043	91	8.0
WIBAUX	742	701	41	5.5

TABLE V- B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

FEBRUARY 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	387114	345767	41347	10.7
CASCADE	36328	32931	3397	9.4
YELLOWSTONE	59969	56100	3869	6.5
BEAVERHEAD	4377	4016	361	8.2
BIG HORN	5757	5145	612	10.6
BLAINE	3036	2665	371	12.2
BROADWATER	1494	1255	239	16.0
CARBON	3390	3118	272	8.0
CARTER	754	737	17	2.3
CHOUTEAU	2787	2699	88	3.2
CUSTER	6141	5664	477	7.8
DANIELS	1395	1365	30	2.2
DAWSON	6705	6290	415	6.2
DEER LODGE	4537	3750	787	17.3
FALLON	2323	2276	47	2.0
FERGUS	6063	5515	548	9.0
FLATHEAD	25270	21032	4238	16.8
GALLATIN	20681	18925	1756	8.5
GARFIELD	786	767	19	2.4
GLACIER	5590	4773	817	14.6
GOLDEN VALLEY	374	338	36	9.6
GRANITE	1205	995	210	17.4
HILL	9056	8222	834	9.2
JEFFERSON	2577	2222	355	13.8
JUDITH BASIN	1068	965	103	9.6
LAKE	7880	6853	1027	13.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	25344	23180	2164	8.5
LIBERTY	1045	984	61	5.8
LINCOLN	8246	5266	2980	36.1
MC CONE	1199	1143	56	4.7
MADISON	2336	2118	218	9.3
MEAGHER	1072	911	161	15.0
MINERAL	2155	1452	703	32.6
MISSOULA	36073	31655	4418	12.2
MUSSELSHELL	1956	1839	117	6.0
PARK	5735	4953	782	13.6
PETROLEUM	268	252	16	6.0
PHILLIPS	2761	2471	290	10.5
PONDERA	3454	3243	211	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1076	1045	31	2.9
POWELL	3910	3369	541	13.8
PRAIRIE	771	718	53	6.9
RAVALLI	8690	7070	1620	18.6
RICHLAND	7530	7197	333	4.4
ROOSEVELT	5483	5028	455	8.3
ROSEBUD	5729	5272	457	8.0
SANDERS	4164	3346	818	19.6
SHERIDAN	3426	3315	111	3.2
SILVER BOW	18128	15693	2435	13.4
STILLWATER	2353	2151	202	8.6
SWEET GRASS	1547	1455	92	5.9
TETON	3242	2971	271	8.4
TOOLE	2880	2700	180	6.3
TREASURE	424	399	25	5.9
VALLEY	4732	4256	476	10.1
WHEATLAND	1130	1024	106	9.4
WIBAUX	712	673	39	5.5

TABLE V-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

JANUARY 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	380983	343882	37101	9.7
CASCADE	35617	32406	3211	9.0
YELLOWSTONE	59250	55694	3556	6.0
BEAVERHEAD	4422	4034	388	8.8
BIG HORN	5609	5038	571	10.2
BLAINE	2930	2574	356	12.2
BROADWATER	1435	1226	209	14.6
CARBON	3313	3041	272	8.2
CARTER	714	706	8	1.1
CHOUTEAU	2677	2587	90	3.4
CUSTER	5988	5565	423	7.1
DANIELS	1344	1315	29	2.2
DAWSON	6681	6249	432	6.5
DEER LODGE	4463	3746	717	16.1
FALLON	2348	2290	58	2.5
FERGUS	6115	5456	659	10.8
FLATHEAD	24641	21093	3548	14.4
GALLATIN	20482	18772	1710	8.3
GARFIELD	761	744	17	2.2
GLACIER	5770	4760	1010	17.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	341	323	18	5.3
GRANITE	1163	980	183	15.7
HILL	8885	8106	779	8.8
JEFFERSON	2571	2272	299	11.6
JUDITH BASIN	1000	936	64	6.4
LAKE	7790	6856	934	12.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	25229	23090	2139	8.5
LIBERTY	1009	957	52	5.2
LINCOLN	7756	6211	1545	19.9
MC CONE	1137	1103	34	3.0
MADISON	2252	2079	173	7.7
MEAGHER	1025	891	134	13.1
MINERAL	2094	1463	631	30.1
MISSOULA	35681	31527	4154	11.6
MUSSELSHELL	1914	1804	110	5.7
PARK	5705	4985	720	12.6
PETROLEUM	251	240	11	4.4
PHILLIPS	2682	2415	267	10.0
PONDERA	3470	3200	270	7.8
POWDER RIVER	1055	1026	29	2.7
POWELL	3743	3320	423	11.3
PRAIRIE	747	703	44	5.9
RAVALLI	8463	7034	1429	16.9
RICHLAND	7451	7164	287	3.9
ROOSEVELT	5496	4989	507	9.2
ROSEBUD	5749	5226	523	9.1
SANDERS	4030	3303	727	18.0
SHERIDAN	3410	3259	151	4.4
SILVER BOW	17772	15833	1939	10.9
STILLWATER	2340	2181	159	6.8
SWEET GRASS	1506	1404	102	6.8
TETON	3042	2860	182	6.0
TOOLE	2785	2615	170	6.1
TREASURE	398	381	17	4.3
VALLEY	4693	4207	486	10.4
WHEATLAND	1115	1002	113	10.1
WIBAUX	673	641	32	4.8

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

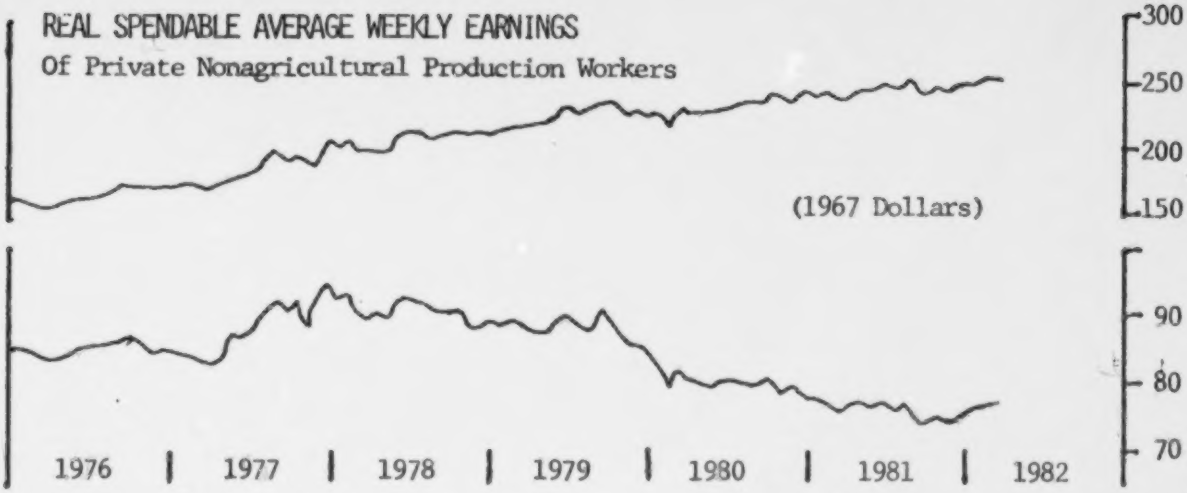
	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
				Mar. 1982		Feb. 1982		Jan. 1982	
	Mar. 1982[1/]	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Total	Percent Female	Total	Percent Female	Total	Percent Female
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	130.5	131.0	132.1	288.5	45.2%	288.9	45.3%	289.8	45.6%
Manufacturing......................	2.4	2.6	2.7	20.8	11.5%	22.0	11.8%	23.1	11.7%
Mining.............................	.5	.5	.5	11.4	4.4%	11.9	4.2%	11.7	4.3%
Contract Construction..............	1.7	1.7	1.7	13.6	12.5%	12.7	13.4%	13.0	13.1%
Transportation & Public Utilities..	4.7	4.7	4.8	22.9	20.5%	23.0	20.4%	23.1	20.8%
Wholesale & Retail Trade...........	34.0	34.1	34.6	76.4	44.5%	76.0	44.9%	76.3	45.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate...	8.2	8.2	8.2	12.5	65.6%	12.5	65.6%	12.5	65.6%
Services...........................	38.0	37.8	38.0	57.9	65.6%	57.8	65.4%	57.9	65.6%
Government[2/].....................	41.0	41.4	41.6	73.0	56.2%	73.1	56.6%	72.2	57.6%

[1/] Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974.

[2/] Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS



	Mar. '82	Feb. '82	Jan. '82
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$258.82	$258.96	$255.84
3/ Taxes Withheld	40.88	40.92	40.11
Spendable Earnings	217.94	218.04	215.73
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	140.79	140.97	139.26
Real Spendable Earnings	77.15	77.07	76.47

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1982	1981	1980	1982	1981	1980
January	255.84	245.28	232.60	76.47	78.44	84.36
February	258.96	247.52	224.93	77.07	78.20	80.79
March	258.82	244.84	234.24	77.15	76.99	82.44
April		248.29	232.23		77.45	80.94
May		249.48	234.15		77.09	80.67
June		254.14	234.97		77.65	80.02
July		254.67	238.82		77.48	81.08
August		255.20	239.47		77.08	80.75
September		249.90	241.60		75.00	80.63
October		251.66	246.66		75.29	81.37
November		251.17	241.89		74.98	79.29
December		253.08	247.75		75.28	80.21

Real Spendable Earnings

During the first quarter of 1982, gross average weekly earnings continued to grow, and real spendable average weekly earnings rose for three months straight. The last time there was three consecutive months of growth recorded in real spendable earnings was during the second quarter of 1979.

Compared to the first quarter of 1981, gross earnings in the first quarter averaged $11.99 per week higher. Real spendable earnings averaged only 98 cents per week higher. This demonstrates the effect inflation has had on paychecks.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982
TOTAL PRIVATE	$255.84	$258.96	258.82	33.4	33.5	33.7	7.66	7.73	7.68
MANUFACTURING	349.65	361.34	373.62	37.0	38.4	39.0	9.45	9.41	9.58
Durable Goods	344.18	368.81	375.38	35.3	38.1	38.5	9.75	9.68	9.75
Primary Metal Industries	500.04	501.65	515.11	38.2	39.1	39.9	13.09	12.83	12.91
Nondurable Goods	358.70	349.44	368.02	39.9	39.0	39.7	8.99	8.96	9.27
Food and Kindred Products	347.13	336.31	370.71	40.6	39.8	41.7	8.55	8.45	8.89
MINING	522.44	534.32	534.60	42.2	43.3	42.7	12.38	12.34	12.52
Metal Mining	586.82	560.62	556.36	42.4	42.6	42.6	13.84	13.16	13.06
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	391.44	390.58	379.19	33.4	33.7	34.1	11.72	11.59	11.12
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	392.80	400.77	406.59	40.0	40.4	40.7	9.82	9.92	9.99
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	378.81	380.18	384.61	41.4	41.1	41.4	9.15	9.25	9.29
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	192.50	195.87	194.06	30.8	30.7	31.1	6.25	6.38	6.24
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	178.32	183.81	186.02	32.6	33.0	33.7	5.47	5.57	5.52
SERVICES	190.44	189.70	190.02	31.9	31.2	31.1	5.97	6.08	6.11

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE VIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Year to Date	
				1982	1981
STATE OF MONTANA	506	508	730	1744	1771
GREAT FALLS SMSA	39	24	47	110	122
BILLINGS SMSA	55	69	114	238	228
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	98	87	83	268	359
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	18	28	55	101	98
Beaverhead	4	8	12	24	26
Deer Lodge	1	2	3	6	11
Granite	0	2	2	4	0
Madison	0	4	8	12	13
Powell	1	1	7	9	2
Silver Bow	12	11	23	46	46
BOZEMAN LMA	43	36	56	135	103
Gallatin	36	26	45	107	83
Meagher	2	4	1	7	1
Park	5	6	10	21	19
GLASGOW LMA	19	26	27	72	53
Daniels	1	2	3	6	2
Phillips	6	4	7	17	10
Roosevelt	3	6	5	14	15
Sheridan	4	12	4	20	15
Valley	5	2	8	15	11
GLENDIVE LMA	27	48	39	114	93
Dawson	9	14	6	29	34
Garfield	0	1	1	2	1
McCone	1	1	1	3	9
Prairie	1	0	2	3	2
Richland	16	31	27	74	44
Wibaux	0	1	2	3	3
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	8	12	10	30	32
Big Horn	2	2	5	9	4
Carbon	3	4	4	11	9
Stillwater	3	3	0	6	13
Sweet Grass	0	3	1	4	6

AREAS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Year to Date	
				1982	1981
HAVRE LMA	18	13	21	52	59
Blaine	2	2	2	6	6
Hill	11	10	18	39	48
Liberty	5	1	1	7	5
HELENA LMA	42	31	46	119	107
Broadwater	4	2	5	11	2
Jefferson	3	2	2	7	8
Lewis and Clark	35	27	39	101	97
KALISPELL LMA	47	50	99	196	174
Flathead	25	27	64	116	123
Lake	13	12	19	44	30
Lincoln	9	11	16	36	21
LEWISTOWN LMA	6	14	14	34	28
Fergus	2	6	7	15	12
Golden Valley	1	0	1	2	0
Judith Basin	0	1	0	1	3
Musselshell	1	5	5	11	6
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	2
Wheatland	2	2	1	5	5
MILES CITY LMA	9	14	22	45	54
Carter	1	2	0	3	2
Custer	1	4	9	14	23
Fallon	2	2	3	7	7
Powder River	1	1	1	3	9
Rosebud	4	5	9	18	12
Treasure	0	0	0	0	1
MISSOULA LMA	59	39	74	172	193
Mineral	1	1	3	5	4
Missoula	43	31	52	126	124
Ravalli	14	6	14	34	50
Sanders	1	1	5	7	15
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	17	23	58	68
Chouteau	5	1	5	11	8
Glacier	3	7	4	14	19
Pondera	3	3	7	13	9
Teton	2	6	1	9	7
Toole	5	0	6	11	25

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

EMPLOYER CLASSIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE RATING

Effective January 1, 1980, Montana instituted the "reserve ratio" experience rating system. Under this system each subject employer (excluding some nonprofit organizations and all government entities) is assigned an "experience factor" which is contributions paid minus benefits charged on each employer's account for the most recent three fiscal years immediately preceding the computation date, divided by the employer's average annual taxable payroll for the same three fiscal years. Each employer with a positive "experience factor" is designated as an eligible employer and those with a negative "experience factor" are designated as deficit employers. Schedules are then prepared listing all eligible and deficit employers in inverse numerical order of their experience factors as well as the cumulative taxable payrolls for all of those employers. The cumulative taxable payroll amounts are then segregated into groups that will yield approximately the average tax rate according to the tax schedule assigned for that particular taxable year. Each group will be identified by the rate class listed on the schedule and each employer is assigned that contribution rate opposite their rate class for the tax schedule in effect for the taxable year.

The rate schedule for each calendar year is assigned based upon the ratio of the trust fund balance as of December 31 prior to the rate year to total wages in covered employment for the previous fiscal year.

Schedules of contribution rates are shown on the following page. The rate schedule assigned for taxable year 1982 is Schedule VIII. As can be noted, the minimum ratio of fund to total wages must be .0075 to assign Schedule VIII and the approximate average tax yield will be 2.7% for that schedule. Eligible employers will be assigned contribution rates of 1.5% to 3.3% and deficit employers 3.6% to 4.4% based on their respective rate class assignment. Unrated employers (those with less than three years of experience) are all assigned a rate of 3.5%.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTION RATES

	Sched. I	Sched. II	Sched. III	Sched. IV	Sched. V	Sched. VI	Sched. VII	Sched. VIII	Sched. IX	Sched. X
Minimum Ratio of Fund to Total Wages	(.0150)	(.0145)	(.0140)	(.0130)	(.0120)	(.0110)	(.0095)	(.0075)	(.005)	(.....)
Average Tax Rate	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
Rate Class	CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR ELIGIBLE EMPLOYERS									
1	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%
2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR UNRATED EMPLOYERS:	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%
Rate Class	CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR DEFICIT EMPLOYERS									
1	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%
2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4
5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1982	1981	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	17,002	14,443	2,559	*17.7*
Continued Claims1/	205,035	169.897	35,138	*20.7*
Number of Benefit Payments1/	184,491	149,953	34,538	*23.0*
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$20,357,510	$15,444,533	$4,912,977	*31.8*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$118.58	$110.69	$7.89	*7.1*

MONTHLY

	January	February	March	Change to Current Mont	
				from same	month-year
Initial Claims1/	4,687	4,645	7,670	931	24.8%
Continued Claims1/	78,799	66,108	60,128	19,509	32.9%
Number of Benefit Payments1/	72,377	59,897	52,217	19,759	37.6%
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$8,058,396	$6,583,058	$5,716,056	$2,841,143	44.5%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$118.77	$117.44	$119.68	$4.51	3.9%
Trust Fund Balance	$14,397,031	$21,911,163	$23,831,335	$3,316,660	29.9%

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

TABLE IX-A

FTAS-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
MARCH 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	630	72,087.27
BIGHORN	805	88,606.80
BLAINE	499	51,187.26
BROADWATER	403	49,208.40
CARBON	516	58,869.80
CARTER	23	2,432.00
CASCADE	5,232	558,662.32
CHOUTEAU	95	10,831.00
CUSTER	768	83,229.22
DANIELS	67	7,876.00
DAWSON	689	84,604.44
DEER LODGE	1,428	158,406.34
FALLON	79	8,984.00
FERGUS	855	91,479.07
FLATHEAD	8,074	916,904.36
GALLATIN	3,293	328,635.85
GARFIELD	23	2,040.00
GLACIER	916	87,183.66
GOLDEN VALLEY	49	5,405.00
GRANITE	247	27,346.92
HILL	1,052	104,206.97
JEFFERSON	901	103,810.05
JUDITH BASIN	71	8,215.00
LAKE	1,580	153,990.98
LEWIS AND CLARK	3,832	409,431.02
LIBERTY	105	12,085.40
LINCOLN	6,189	786,261.22
MCCONE	85	8,791.28
MADISON	283	28,400.20
MEAGHER	218	23,689.00
MINERAL	1,265	156,916.49
MISSOULA	6,966	731,730.75
MUSSELSHELL	202	22,832.60
PARK	1,077	102,613.88
PETROLEUM	11	1,068.00
PHILLIPS	411	46,784.20
PONDERA	312	31,443.09
POWDER RIVER	38	3,909.00
POWELL	778	84,874.05
PRAIRIE	53	6,141.00
RAVALLI	2,323	244,425.42
RICHLAND	533	62,466.26
ROOSEVELT	543	54,954.67
ROSEBUD	589	68,091.24
SANDERS	1,815	212,704.96
SHERIDAN	191	24,992.00
SILVER BOW	4,321	502,108.89
STILLWATER	504	60,759.23
SWEET GRASS	116	12,327.00
TETON	333	35,282.50
TOOLE	422	49,373.00
TREASURE	37	4,761.00
VALLEY	664	71,325.43
WHEATLAND	96	9,640.10
WIBAUX	44	5,815.00
YELLOWSTONE	7,136	773,894.22
INTRASTATE	69,787	7,714,184.13
INTERSTATE	2,590	344,301.63
TOTAL	72,377	8,058,485.76

TABLE IX-B

ETAS-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
FEBRUARY 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	542	62.133.15
BIGHORN	593	61,905.62
BLAINE	426	45,525.88
BROADWATER	331	41,114.32
CARBON	429	47,143.82
CARTER	16	2,007.00
CASCADE	4,605	494,361.27
CHOUTEAU	117	13,130.00
CUSTER	692	74,141.45
DANIELS	40	4,743.00
DAWSON	407	46,431.00
DEER LODGE	998	115,124.89
FALLON	46	5,568.00
FERGUS	795	85,059.54
FLATHEAD	6,396	696,575.09
GALLATIN	2,899	282,667.50
GARFIELD	13	1,324.00
GLACIER	934	86,981.21
GOLDEN VALLEY	38	4,358.00
GRANITE	274	30,879.73
HILL	869	85,002.74
JEFFERSON	602	70,613.57
JUDITH BASIN	64	7,791.00
LAKE	1,343	132,282.13
LEWIS AND CLARK	3,219	353,808.97
LIBERTY	72	8,166.68
LINCOLN	4,428	550,890.75
MCCONE	45	4,744.28
MADISON	267	27.305.35
MEAGHER	224	24,422.00
MINERAL	1,210	153,580.09
MISSOULA	6.356	670,866.06
MUSSELSHELL	143	16,546.05
PARK	894	85,579.41
PETROLEUM	15	1,550.00
PHILLIPS	415	50,454.84
PONDERA	252	26,629.09
POWDER RIVER	33	3,431.00
POWELL	561	63,961.00
PRAIRIE	59	7,715.00
RAVALLI	2,157	222,228.41
RICHLAND	313	36,415.70
ROOSEVELT	431	43,938.21
ROSEBUD	546	62,494.55
SANDERS	1,178	133,259.36
SHERIDAN	109	13,643.00
SILVER BOW	3,913	456,161.48
STILLWATER	307	36,777.00
SWEET GRASS	128	14,542.00
TETON	319	36,077.88
TOOLE	288	32,243.32
TREASURE	26	3,219.00
VALLEY	519	56,526.29
WHEATLAND	94	9,848.64
WIBAUX	32	4,241.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,762	638,890.24
INTRASTATE	57,774	6,437,087.52
INTERSTATE	2,123	235,970.41
TOTAL	59,897	6,583,057.93

TABLE IX-C

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JANUARY 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	430	49,246.02
BIGHORN	523	53,761.68
BLAINE	388	40,319.06
BROADWATER	271	31,421.00
CARBON	335	35,660.06
CARTER	6	682.00
CASCADE	4,055	452,871.02
CHOUTEAU	108	12,263.00
CUSTER	673	71,294.90
DANIELS	34	3,654.00
DAWSON	303	34,769.00
DEER LODGE	1,002	116,920.00
FALLON	25	2,508.00
FERGUS	665	71,976.22
FLATHEAD	5,794	634,929.76
GALLATIN	2,343	228,106.80
GARFIELD	12	1,273.00
GLACIER	882	79,610.19
GOLDEN VALLEY	15	1,771.00
GRANITE	268	30,163.58
HILL	843	83,758.80
JEFFERSON	527	62,040.21
JUDITH BASIN	52	6,514.00
LAKE	1,221	118,778.01
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,889	319,081.93
LIBERTY	48	6,036.00
LINCOLN	2,158	236,060.13
MCCONE	29	2,953.07
MADISON	208	21,301.55
MEAGHER	148	16,087.81
MINERAL	1,155	145,224.73
MISSOULA	6,814	740,238.00
MUSSELSHELL	85	8,786.24
PARK	695	69,077.03
PETROLEUM	10	1,077.00
PHILLIPS	416	51,170.24
PONDERA	225	24,035.80
POWDER RIVER	12	1,149.00
POWELL	579	68,930.06
PRAIRIE	46	5,668.00
RAVALLI	2,087	221,080.81
RICHLAND	181	21,259.00
ROOSEVELT	367	36,685.58
ROSEBUD	563	64,241.48
SANDERS	1,021	116,328.90
SHERIDAN	59	7,029.00
SILVER BOW	3,302	380,699.07
STILLWATER	250	30,255.86
SWEET GRASS	139	16,134.00
TETON	236	26,512.56
TOOLE	250	28,426.32
TREASURE	21	2,857.00
VALLEY	431	45,908.20
WHEATLAND	94	10,259.81
WIBAUX	32	4,112.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,049	561,928.12
INTRASTATE	50,374	5,515,046.29
INTERSTATE	1,843	201,009.35
TOTAL	52,217	5,716,055.64

TABLE-X

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1982 THRU MARCH 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,602	183,466.44
BIGHORN	1,921	204,274.10
BLAINE	1,313	137,032.20
BROADWATER	1,005	121,743.72
CARBON	1,280	141,673.68
CARTER	45	5,121.00
CASCADE	13,892	1,505,894.61
CHOUTEAU	320	36,224.00
CUSTER	2,133	228,665.57
DANIELS	141	16,273.00
DAWSON	1,399	165,804.44
DEER LODGE	3,428	390,451.23
FALLON	150	17,060.00
FERGUS	2,315	248,514.83
FLATHEAD	20,264	2,248,409.21
GALLATIN	8,535	839,410.15
GARFIELD	48	4,637.00
GLACIER	2,732	253,775.06
GOLDEN VALLEY	102	11,534.00
GRANITE	789	88,390.23
HILL	2,764	272,968.51
JEFFERSON	2,030	236,463.83
JUDITH BASIN	187	22,520.00
LAKE	4,144	405,051.12
LEWIS AND CLARK	9,940	1,082,321.92
LIBERTY	225	26,288.08
LINCOLN	12,775	1,573,212.10
MCCONE	159	16,488.63
MADISON	758	77,007.10
MEAGHER	590	64,198.81
MINERAL	3,630	455,721.31
MISSOULA	20,136	2,142,834.81
MUSSELSHELL	430	48,164.89
PARK	2,666	257,270.32
PETROLEUM	36	3,695.00
PHILLIPS	1,242	148,409.28
PONDERA	789	82,107.98
POWDER RIVER	83	8,489.00
POWELL	1,918	217,765.11
PRAIRIE	158	19,524.00
RAVALLI	6,567	687,734.64
RICHLAND	1,027	120,140.96
ROOSEVELT	1,341	135,578.46
ROSEBUD	1,698	194,827.27
SANDERS	4,014	462,293.22
SHERIDAN	359	45,664.00
SILVER BOW	11,536	1,338,969.44
STILLWATER	1,061	127,792.09
SWEET GRASS	383	43,003.00
TETON	888	97,872.94
TOOLE	960	110,042.64
TREASURE	84	10,837.00
VALLEY	1,614	173,759.92
WHEATLAND	284	29,748.55
WIBAUX	108	14,168.00
YELLOWSTONE	17,947	1,974,712.58
INTRASTATE	177,935	19,576,317.94
INTERSTATE	6,556	781,281.39
TOTAL	184,491	20,357,599.33

ANNUAL
TABLES
1981

NEW CORPORATIONS AND BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

By Industry and Area, for 1981

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	% of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fish	23	34	42	33	25	22	28	16	16	19	21	27	306	4.6
Mining	40	63	77	63	73	62	63	82	65	52	62	67	769	11.5
Construction	51	40	51	55	67	61	53	72	49	49	48	46	642	9.6
Manufacturing	17	34	23	22	22	16	28	28	25	23	19	13	270	4.0
Transp., Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	19	32	28	31	37	30	24	32	28	17	41	27	346	5.2
Wholesale, Retail	101	170	145	158	140	141	120	142	124	113	139	103	1596	23.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	64	75	84	61	70	44	69	51	35	36	52	58	699	10.4
Services	176	187	173	142	139	145	185	142	176	155	152	137	1909	28.5
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Nonclassifiable Establishments	2	16	4	37	14	0	7	11	1	7	24	39	162	2.4
STATE TOTAL	493	651	627	602	587	521	577	576	519	471	558	517	6699	100
Area														
Multi-County, Businesses, & Foreign Corporations	117	121	121	109	129	93	101	113	71	71	102	118	1266	18.9
Cascade SMSA	41	41	40	38	35	38	31	31	32	32	39	29	427	6.4
Yellowstone SMSA	57	97	74	83	69	59	75	70	86	71	87	81	909	13.6
Anaconda-Butte LMA	20	40	38	46	38	32	32	36	39	27	39	28	415	6.2
Bozeman LMA	23	44	36	46	41	39	49	42	35	34	34	32	455	6.8
Glasgow LMA	11	18	24	16	22	20	23	28	21	15	18	18	234	3.5
Glendive LMA	18	37	38	32	34	30	34	43	40	30	43	39	418	6.2
Hardin LMA	11	15	6	11	14	14	14	17	12	14	17	8	153	2.3
Havre LMA	12	27	20	17	16	19	18	8	12	7	17	12	185	2.8
Helena LMA	34	36	37	46	33	34	35	29	28	33	23	29	397	5.9
Kalispell LMA	50	64	60	54	54	49	61	54	43	49	46	40	624	9.3
Lewistown LMA	8	10	10	18	3	12	11	12	10	10	10	12	126	1.9
Miles City LMA	14	18	22	16	19	12	17	14	17	13	9	13	184	2.7
Missoula LMA	61	60	72	51	59	47	63	60	58	47	57	43	678	10.1
Shelby LMA	16	23	29	19	21	23	13	19	15	18	17	15	228	3.4

1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	381000	355000	26000	6.9
CASCADE	34209	31532	2677	7.8
YELLOWSTONE	57697	54872	2825	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	4421	4240	181	4.1
BIG HORN	5704	5186	518	9.1
BLAINE	3055	2786	269	8.8
BROADWATER	1449	1347	102	7.0
CARBON	3458	3298	160	4.6
CARTER	879	863	16	1.8
CHOUTEAU	3044	2980	64	2.1
CUSTER	6136	5842	294	4.8
DANIELS	1428	1397	31	2.2
DAWSON	6616	6406	210	3.2
DEER LODGE	4828	4082	746	15.5
FALLON	2382	2330	52	2.2
FERGUS	6199	5882	317	5.1
FLATHEAD	23901	21537	2364	9.9
GALLATIN	20461	19405	1056	5.2
GARFIELD	843	827	16	1.9
GLACIER	5944	5207	737	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	397	384	13	3.3
GRANITE	1157	1054	103	8.9
HILL	9017	8446	571	6.3
JEFFERSON	2534	2347	187	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	1172	1139	33	2.8
LAKE	8086	7445	641	7.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25140	23702	1438	5.7
LIBERTY	1124	1086	38	3.4
LINCOLN	7331	6223	1108	15.1
MC CONE	1321	1296	25	1.9
MADISON	2545	2430	115	4.5
MEAGHER	1047	978	69	6.6
MINERAL	1913	1681	232	12.1
MISSOULA	34992	31906	3086	8.8
MUSSELSHELL	2027	1968	59	2.9
PARK	5826	5345	481	8.3
PETROLEUM	306	297	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2896	2760	136	4.7
PONDERA	3514	3399	115	3.3
POWDER RIVER	1297	1269	28	2.2
POWELL	3299	3031	268	8.1
PRAIRIE	864	824	40	4.6
RAVALLI	8308	7397	911	11.0
RICHLAND	7615	7438	177	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5387	5075	312	5.8
ROSEBUD	5859	5438	421	7.2
SANDERS	3969	3518	451	11.4
SHERIDAN	3489	3444	45	1.3
SILVER BOW	18357	16863	1494	8.1
STILLWATER	2324	2233	91	3.9
SWEET GRASS	1729	1672	57	3.3
TETON	3202	3098	104	3.2
TOOLE	2949	2845	104	3.5
TREASURE	441	429	12	2.7
VALLEY	4998	4686	312	6.2
WHEATLAND	1171	1121	50	4.3
WIBAUX	743	714	29	3.9

(1981 Benchmarks)

1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	369000	347000	22000	6.1
CASCADE	33549	31184	2365	7.0
YELLOWSTONE	55281	52699	2582	4.7
BEAVERHEAD	4135	3982	153	3.7
BIG HORN	6020	5647	373	6.2
BLAINE	2925	2682	243	8.3
BROADWATER	1453	1352	101	7.0
CARBON	3269	3128	141	4.3
CARTER	900	847	53	5.9
CHOUTEAU	2973	2902	71	2.4
CUSTER	6184	5955	229	3.7
DANIELS	1370	1346	24	1.8
DAWSON	5939	5766	173	2.9
DEER LODGE	5028	4569	459	9.1
FALLON	2384	2336	48	2.0
FERGUS	6013	5733	280	4.7
FLATHEAD	23304	21345	1959	8.4
GALLATIN	19611	18621	990	5.0
GARFIELD	826	801	25	3.0
GLACIER	5802	5270	532	9.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	392	376	16	4.1
GRANITE	1147	1061	86	7.5
HILL	8648	8166	482	5.6
JEFFERSON	2357	2209	148	6.3
JUDITH BASIN	1159	1081	78	6.7
LAKE	7908	7341	567	7.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	24596	23402	1194	4.9
LIBERTY	1129	1095	34	3.0
LINCOLN	6942	5900	1042	15.0
MC CONE	1214	1193	21	1.7
MADISON	2492	2380	112	4.5
MEAGHER	1068	1012	56	5.2
MINERAL	1894	1706	188	9.9
MISSOULA	35513	33008	2505	7.1
MUSSELSHELL	1834	1793	41	2.2
PARK	5702	5308	394	6.9
PETROLEUM	310	299	11	3.5
PHILLIPS	2864	2751	113	3.9
PONDERA	3472	3332	140	4.0
POWDER RIVER	1289	1255	34	2.6
POWELL	3224	3028	196	6.1
PRAIRIE	939	914	25	2.7
RAVALLI	7852	7069	783	10.0
RICHLAND	6188	6050	138	2.2
ROOSEVELT	5077	4817	260	5.1
ROSEBUD	5168	4885	283	5.5
SANDERS	3952	3580	372	9.4
SHERIDAN	3013	2968	45	1.5
SILVER BOW	18092	16900	1192	6.6
STILLWATER	2241	2158	83	3.7
SWEET GRASS	1791	1755	36	2.0
TETON	2881	2774	107	3.7
TOOLE	2781	2673	108	3.9
TREASURE	430	416	14	3.3
VALLEY	4614	4374	240	5.2
WHEATLAND	1172	1131	41	3.5
WIBAUX	697	680	17	2.4

(1981 Benchmarks)

1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	371000	352000	19000	5.1
CASCADE	34009	31899	2110	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	55260	53224	2036	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4111	3959	152	3.7
BIG HORN	5902	5606	296	5.0
BLAINE	3101	2887	214	6.9
BROADWATER	1636	1572	64	3.9
CARBON	3246	3105	141	4.3
CARTER	912	841	71	7.8
CHOUTEAU	2994	2928	66	2.2
CUSTER	5980	5775	205	3.4
DANIELS	1442	1413	29	2.0
DAWSON	5804	5604	200	3.4
DEER LODGE	5451	5071	380	7.0
FALLON	2297	2248	49	2.1
FERGUS	6096	5887	209	3.4
FLATHEAD	23554	21928	1626	6.9
GALLATIN	19700	18936	764	3.9
GARFIELD	848	808	40	4.7
GLACIER	5654	5176	478	8.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	386	17	4.2
GRANITE	1119	1033	86	7.7
HILL	8874	8503	371	4.2
JEFFERSON	2299	2127	172	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1228	1127	101	8.2
LAKE	8141	7647	494	6.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	24470	23299	1171	4.8
LIBERTY	1130	1094	36	3.2
LINCOLN	7212	6462	750	10.4
MC CONE	1267	1246	21	1.7
MADISON	2446	2373	73	3.0
MEAGHER	1109	1065	44	4.0
MINERAL	1713	1584	129	7.5
MISSOULA	36301	34050	2251	6.2
MUSSELSHELL	1907	1858	49	2.6
PARK	5943	5625	318	5.4
PETROLEUM	334	329	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2711	2610	101	3.7
PONDERA	3518	3388	130	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1288	1252	36	2.8
POWELL	3372	3181	191	5.7
PRAIRIE	877	853	24	2.7
RAVALLI	7925	7321	604	7.6
RICHLAND	5497	5392	105	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5356	5105	251	4.7
ROSEBUD	4588	4357	231	5.0
SANDERS	3889	3579	310	8.0
SHERIDAN	2873	2830	43	1.5
SILVER BOW	18380	17244	1136	6.2
STILLWATER	2268	2193	75	3.3
SWEET GRASS	1727	1706	21	1.2
TETON	2868	2768	100	3.5
TOOLE	2827	2714	113	4.0
TREASURE	440	426	14	3.2
VALLEY	4780	4533	247	5.2
WHEATLAND	1197	1169	28	2.3
WIBAUX	729	707	22	3.0

(1981 Benchmarks)

1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	370000	348000	22000	6.0
CASCADE	34490	32098	2392	6.9
YELLOWSTONE	53744	51241	2503	4.7
BEAVERHEAD	4173	4005	168	4.0
BIG HORN	5549	5198	351	6.3
BLAINE	3044	2798	246	8.1
BROADWATER	1574	1504	70	4.4
CARBON	3319	3127	192	5.8
CARTER	919	846	73	7.9
CHOUTEAU	3053	2941	112	3.7
CUSTER	5992	5723	269	4.5
DANIELS	1498	1454	44	2.9
DAWSON	5829	5583	246	4.2
DEER LODGE	5679	5153	526	9.3
FALLON	2334	2256	78	3.3
FERGUS	6078	5800	278	4.6
FLATHEAD	23077	21295	1782	7.7
GALLATIN	19717	18881	836	4.2
GARFIELD	874	846	28	3.2
GLACIER	5774	5213	561	9.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	404	387	17	4.2
GRANITE	1209	1103	106	8.8
HILL	8755	8367	388	4.4
JEFFERSON	2385	2205	180	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1252	1131	121	9.7
LAKE	8068	7549	519	6.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	24546	23239	1307	5.3
LIBERTY	1144	1092	52	4.5
LINCOLN	7300	6440	860	11.8
MC CONE	1309	1250	59	4.5
MADISON	2435	2333	102	4.2
MEAGHER	1073	1024	49	4.6
MINERAL	1717	1572	145	8.4
MISSOULA	36160	33831	2329	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1887	1803	84	4.5
PARK	5863	5537	326	5.6
PETROLEUM	324	319	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2638	2507	131	5.0
PONDERA	3548	3401	147	4.1
POWDER RIVER	1278	1241	37	2.9
POWELL	3563	3337	226	6.3
PRAIRIE	895	866	29	3.2
RAVALLI	7812	7183	629	8.1
RICHLAND	5163	5023	140	2.7
ROOSEVELT	5150	4878	272	5.3
ROSEBUD	4537	4273	264	5.8
SANDERS	3952	3638	314	7.9
SHERIDAN	2818	2758	60	2.1
SILVER BOW	19012	17453	1559	8.2
STILLWATER	2122	2030	92	4.3
SWEET GRASS	1752	1711	41	2.3
TETON	2913	2794	119	4.1
TOOLE	2866	2753	113	3.9
TREASURE	481	462	19	4.0
VALLEY	4957	4624	333	6.7
WHEATLAND	1262	1207	55	4.4
WIBAUX	742	721	21	2.8

(1981 Benchmarks)

1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	347000	325000	22000	6.4
CASCADE	33497	31381	2116	6.3
YELLOWSTONE	51117	48674	2443	4.8
BEAVERHEAD	3907	3751	156	4.0
BIG HORN	4543	4182	361	7.9
BLAINE	2879	2696	183	6.4
BROADWATER	1359	1280	79	5.8
CARBON	3403	3216	187	5.5
CARTER	856	829	27	3.2
CHOUTEAU	3027	2919	108	3.6
CUSTER	5587	5307	280	5.0
DANIELS	1429	1386	43	3.0
DAWSON	5312	5074	238	4.5
DEER LODGE	6049	5526	523	8.6
FALLON	2202	2147	55	2.5
FERGUS	5557	5258	299	5.4
FLATHEAD	21065	19223	1842	8.7
GALLATIN	17897	17027	870	4.9
GARFIELD	894	871	23	2.6
GLACIER	5219	4759	460	8.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	414	382	32	7.7
GRANITE	1143	1040	103	9.0
HILL	8376	7940	436	5.2
JEFFERSON	2743	2526	217	7.9
JUDITH BASIN	1204	1154	50	4.2
LAKE	7527	7014	513	6.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	22663	21523	1140	5.0
LIBERTY	1079	1044	35	3.2
LINCOLN	6772	5901	871	12.9
MC CONE	1312	1266	46	3.5
MADISON	2257	2124	133	5.9
MEAGHER	963	911	52	5.4
MINERAL	1758	1575	183	10.4
MISSOULA	32441	30083	2358	7.3
MUSSELSHELL	1796	1656	140	7.8
PARK	5548	5182	366	6.6
PETROLEUM	306	300	6	2.0
PHILLIPS	2462	2318	144	5.8
PONDERA	3415	3230	185	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1195	1157	38	3.2
POWELL	3827	3597	230	6.0
PRAIRIE	968	940	28	2.9
RAVALLI	7371	6650	721	9.8
RICHLAND	4597	4431	166	3.6
ROOSEVELT	4823	4532	291	6.0
ROSEBUD	3964	3693	271	6.8
SANDERS	4059	3714	345	8.5
SHERIDAN	2510	2439	71	2.8
SILVER BOW	17382	15797	1585	9.1
STILLWATER	1980	1876	104	5.3
SWEET GRASS	1645	1599	46	2.8
TETON	2674	2543	131	4.9
TOOLE	2723	2591	142	5.2
TREASURE	473	446	27	5.7
VALLEY	4902	4471	431	8.8
WHEATLAND	1230	1177	53	4.3
WIBAUX	705	683	22	3.1

(1981 Benchmarks)

1976 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	334000	314000	20000	6.1
CASCADE	31476	29457	2019	6.4
YELLOWSTONE	47980	45714	2266	4.7
BEAVERHEAD	4135	3988	147	3.6
BIG HORN	4333	4078	255	5.9
BLAINE	2842	2678	164	5.8
BROADWATER	1206	1129	77	6.4
CARBON	3285	3111	174	5.3
CARTER	924	909	15	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3093	2998	95	3.1
CUSTER	5384	5188	196	3.6
DANIELS	1421	1390	31	2.2
DAWSON	5290	5104	186	3.5
DEER LODGE	6319	5896	423	6.7
FALLON	2044	1990	54	2.6
FERGUS	5383	5120	263	4.9
FLATHEAD	18958	17226	1732	9.1
GALLATIN	18502	17560	942	5.1
GARFIELD	836	814	22	2.6
GLACIER	4832	4497	335	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	464	439	25	5.4
GRANITE	1144	1036	108	9.4
HILL	8341	7965	376	4.5
JEFFERSON	2715	2507	208	7.7
JUDITH BASIN	1213	1172	41	3.4
LAKE	7039	6537	502	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	20017	19095	922	4.6
LIBERTY	1122	1096	26	2.3
LINCOLN	6487	5635	852	13.1
MC CONE	1398	1366	32	2.3
MADISON	2291	2153	138	6.0
MEAGHER	966	900	66	6.8
MINERAL	1770	1618	152	8.6
MISSOULA	30254	28208	2046	6.8
MUSSELSHELL	1872	1774	98	5.2
PARK	5553	5254	299	5.4
PETROLEUM	302	297	5	1.7
PHILLIPS	2596	2484	112	4.3
PONDERA	3258	3118	140	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1082	1055	27	2.5
POWELL	3281	3026	255	7.8
PRAIRIE	977	953	24	2.5
RAVALLI	6811	6143	668	9.8
RICHLAND	4540	4375	165	3.6
ROOSEVELT	5011	4766	245	4.9
ROSEBUD	4522	4263	259	5.7
SANDERS	3922	3632	290	7.4
SHERIDAN	2483	2423	60	2.4
SILVER BOW	17640	15996	1644	9.3
STILLWATER	2028	1932	96	4.7
SWEET GRASS	1693	1633	60	3.5
TETON	2750	2638	112	4.1
TOOLE	2624	2499	125	4.8
TREASURE	543	518	25	4.6
VALLEY	5070	4733	337	6.6
WHEATLAND	1286	1240	46	3.6
WIBAUX	700	680	20	2.9

(1981 Benchmarks)

MONTANA

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1981

Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	357.6	361.0	367.7	378.7	382.7	395.7	397.4	399.8	386.6	382.1	380.2	382.4	381.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	329.4	330.7	339.4	351.5	357.6	367.3	371.6	375.5	364.3	360.4	355.7	356.6	355.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.3	22.1	26.5	32.6	33.6	38.3	40.9	43.8	34.2	29.0	25.0	21.5	30.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.2	30.3	28.3	27.2	25.1	28.4	25.8	24.3	22.3	21.7	24.5	25.8	26.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	*7.9*	*8.4*	*7.7*	*7.2*	*6.6*	*7.2*	*6.5*	*6.1*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*6.4*	*6.7*	*6.8*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*6.1*	*6.9*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*7.1*	*7.0*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.5*	*6.9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	*274.8*	*273.1*	*276.3*	*281.0*	*284.6*	*288.3*	*288.7*	*290.2*	*290.4*	*291.6*	*291.4*	*292.5*	*285.2*
MANUFACTURING	*23.1*	*22.7*	*22.3*	*22.3*	*22.8*	*23.8*	*24.5*	*24.5*	*23.9*	*24.4*	*24.3*	*23.8*	*23.5*
Durable Goods	*14.1*	*13.7*	*13.3*	*13.6*	*14.1*	*14.9*	*15.6*	*15.6*	*15.0*	*14.9*	*15.1*	*14.7*	*14.5*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*8.8*	*8.5*	*8.0*	*8.3*	*8.6*	*9.3*	*9.9*	*10.0*	*9.4*	*9.4*	*9.5*	*9.2*	*9.1*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*
Other Durable Goods	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.4*
Nondurable Goods	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*8.8*	*8.7*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*9.4*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*9.0*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.0*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*4.2*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*3.8*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.3*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*.9*	*1.1*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*
MINING	*10.4*	*10.5*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.2*	*11.9*	*12.1*	*12.3*	*12.2*	*11.9*	*11.9*	*12.1*	*11.5*
10 Metal Mining	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.3*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*5.9*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*6.7*	*7.1*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.5*	*6.9*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*10.9*	*9.9*	*10.8*	*12.1*	*12.9*	*14.1*	*15.7*	*15.6*	*15.1*	*14.7*	*14.7*	*13.8*	*13.4*
15 General Building Contractors	*3.5*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*3.8*	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*3.8*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*2.9*	*2.6*	*3.2*	*3.9*	*4.5*	*5.1*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.5*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*3.9*	*4.4*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*4.6*	*4.2*	*4.4*	*4.8*	*4.9*	*5.2*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.1*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*22.1*	*22.0*	*22.2*	*22.8*	*23.0*	*23.2*	*23.2*	*23.1*	*23.0*	*22.6*	*22.4*	*23.0*	*22.7*
40 Railroad Transportation	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.0*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*6.0*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*6.9*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.2*
48 & 49 Commun., Electric Gas, Sanitary Services	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.3*	*9.5*	*9.5*	[illegible]	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.6*	*9.6*	*10.4*	*9.6*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*70.3*	*69.4*	*70.4*	*71.6*	*73.0*	*75.0*	*74.9*	*75.6*	*75.0*	*75.6*	*76.4*	*77.4*	*73.7*
Wholesale Trade	*17.5*	*17.3*	*17.5*	*17.9*	*18.1*	*18.4*	*18.6*	*18.7*	*18.5*	*18.5*	*18.5*	*18.6*	*18.2*
Retail Trade	*52.8*	*52.1*	*52.9*	*53.7*	*54.9*	*56.6*	*56.4*	*56.9*	*56.4*	*57.0*	*57.9*	*58.8*	*55.5*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*8.2*	*7.9*	*7.9*	*7.9*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.3*	*8.8*	*9.6*	*10.1*	*8.5*
54 Food Stores	*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.3*	*8.4*	*8.3*	*8.3*	*8.1*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.4*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.6*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*7.5*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*18.9*	*19.0*	*19.6*	*20.0*	*20.8*	*21.8*	*21.3*	*21.7*	*21.3*	*21.6*	*21.9*	*22.1*	*20.8*
52, 57, 59 Bldg., Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*10.5*	*10.3*	*10.5*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*10.8*	*10.6*	*10.8*	*10.7*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.8*	*12.7*	*12.8*	*12.9*	*13.1*	*13.3*	*13.3*	*13.2*	*13.0*	*12.8*	*12.7*	*12.7*	*12.9*
SERVICES	*54.9*	*55.2*	*55.8*	*56.3*	*56.0*	*57.4*	*57.3*	*57.6*	*57.6*	*57.8*	*57.3*	*57.7*	*56.7*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*6.2*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*8.0*	*8.3*	*8.4*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*8.0*	*7.4*
72 Personal Services	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.6*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*18.6*	*18.7*	*18.8*	*18.8*	*18.9*	*19.2*	*19.4*	*19.5*	*19.5*	*19.9*	*20.0*	*20.1*	*19.3*
Other Services	*33.7*	*34.0*	*34.3*	*34.9*	*34.6*	*35.6*	*35.3*	*35.5*	*35.5*	*35.3*	*34.7*	*34.9*	*34.9*
GOVERNMENT	*70.3*	*70.6*	*71.0*	*72.0*	*72.5*	*69.7*	*67.7*	*68.2*	*70.7*	*71.8*	*71.7*	*71.9*	*70.7*
91 Federal Government	*12.8*	*12.6*	*12.6*	*12.9*	*13.4*	*13.9*	*14.8*	*14.8*	*14.6*	*14.3*	*14.1*	*14.0*	*13.7*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.3*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*7.9*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.6*	*8.5*	*8.4*
92 Other State Government	*10.6*	*10.5*	*10.4*	*10.6*	*10.3*	*10.3*	*10.9*	*10.3*	*10.6*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*10.3*
93 Local Education	*24.6*	*25.0*	*25.4*	*25.2*	*25.3*	*21.1*	*17.1*	*18.2*	*21.9*	*24.3*	*24.6*	*24.9*	*23.1*
93 Other Local Government	*14.0*	*14.1*	*14.0*	*14.7*	*14.9*	*15.9*	*16.4*	*17.0*	*15.4*	*15.0*	*14.7*	*14.8*	*15.1*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis,
Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana
Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

MONTANA

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U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	351.8	352.5	358.1	365.4	369.0	381.3	384.7	386.6	375.9	372.2	366.3	364.1	369.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	327.4	329.3	335.2	342.4	349.9	358.1	361.1	366.0	357.4	353.0	344.9	339.2	347.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.8	22.6	27.2	33.4	34.4	39.2	42.0	44.9	35.0	29.8	25.6	22.0	31.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.4	23.2	22.9	23.0	19.1	23.2	23.6	20.6	18.5	19.2	21.4	24.9	22.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.2	6.1	6.1	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.8	6.0
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.1
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	274.0	273.0	274.6	276.5	281.4	284.5	280.9	283.5	284.8	286.6	283.1	282.0	280.4
MANUFACTURING	25.5	24.7	24.2	22.9	23.0	24.2	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.8	24.4	24.1	24.2
Durable Goods	16.4	15.9	15.6	14.3	14.2	15.2	14.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.0	15.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	10.0	9.7	9.3	7.9	7.7	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.5
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0
27 Printing and Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	[illegible]
Other Nondurable Goods	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	[illegible]
MINING	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.2	9.4	8.4	8.8	8.4	9.1	9.0	10.2	8.8
10 Metal Mining	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.9
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	[illegible]
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	4.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	11.6	11.3	11.5	13.3	14.8	15.7	16.4	16.6	17.0	16.9	15.8	13.1	14.5
15 General Building Contractors	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.6
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.5	3.9
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.4	6.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.0	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.4	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4
40 Railroad Transportation	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.5
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.1	[illegible]
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70.4	69.8	70.3	71.3	72.2	73.3	72.8	73.8	73.3	73.3	73.0	73.8	72.3
Wholesale Trade	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.7	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9
Retail Trade	53.1	52.4	52.8	53.5	54.4	55.6	55.1	55.9	55.6	55.0	54.7	55.8	54.7
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.7	9.4	8.3
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7
~~*60 Eating and Drinking Places*~~	18.3	[illegible]	18.8	19.2	20.0	20.7	20.3	20.9	20.7	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.7
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn.,Misc.	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.3	10.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	12.9
SERVICES	53.4	54.0	54.5	54.9	54.9	56.5	56.0	56.3	56.5	55.5	54.3	54.9	[illegible]
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.5	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.8
72 Personal Services	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
80 Medical and other Health Services	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.2
Other Services	27.0	27.4	27.6	28.0	27.7	28.0	27.0	27.2	27.8	28.0	27.2	27.6	27.5
GOVERNMENT	69.7	70.1	70.6	70.8	72.2	70.0	68.0	68.3	69.7	71.2	71.1	70.4	70.2
91 Federal Government	12.6	12.5	12.6	13.0	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.1	13.7	13.2	13.8
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2
92 Other State Government	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.8
93 Local Education	24.6	25.0	25.3	25.1	25.3	20.6	17.8	18.4	21.3	24.2	25.0	24.7	23.1
93 Other Local Government	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.8	14.2	15.3	15.2	15.7	14.7	13.8	13.7	13.6	14.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*
2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
3/ *1972 Standard Industrial Classification.*

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CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	350.5	351.0	355.3	365.8	374.5	393.2	390.1	392.7	381.8	371.2	364.6	361.2	371.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	322.9	326.4	332.7	345.4	357.5	372.8	372.5	377.0	368.2	357.3	349.0	342.4	352.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	21.3	23.2	27.8	34.2	35.3	40.2	43.0	46.0	35.9	30.5	26.2	22.6	32.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.6	24.6	22.6	20.4	17.0	20.4	17.6	15.7	13.6	13.9	15.6	18.8	19.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.9	7.0	6.4	5.6	4.5	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.3	5.2	5.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	6.0	5.1
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	268.9	268.5	271.1	277.4	285.2	294.2	290.0	292.6	295.2	290.7	287.7	285.3	283.8
MANUFACTURING	25.9	27.1	25.9	25.6	26.0	27.4	27.8	28.4	28.0	28.0	27.6	26.5	27.0
Durable Goods	17.0	18.1	17.1	16.8	17.2	18.4	18.7	19.1	18.8	18.6	18.2	17.0	17.9
24 Lumber and Wood Products	10.9	11.7	10.5	10.2	10.3	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.3	10.5	11.1
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3
Other Durable Goods	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5
Nondurable Goods	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
MINING	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.7
10 Metal Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	11.2	10.8	11.8	13.9	15.8	18.0	17.9	18.7	18.5	18.6	17.0	14.8	15.6
15 General Building Contractors	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.2	5.5
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.1	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.5	3.5	4.0
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.1	23.1	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.5	24.0	23.5	23.1	23.1
40 Railroad Transportation	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.4
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas, Sanitary Services	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.9	69.1	70.4	72.6	74.4	76.7	74.8	75.8	75.1	74.0	74.1	74.6	73.5
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.5	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.4
Retail Trade	53.6	53.0	53.8	55.5	56.9	58.6	57.0	57.9	57.4	56.2	56.2	57.0	56.1
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.4	8.5
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8
55 Automobile Dealers, Service Stations	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.6
58 Eating and Drinking Places	18.1	18.2	18.9	19.9	20.8	21.7	21.0	21.5	21.1	20.0	19.6	19.6	20.0
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn., Misc	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.0	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.7
SERVICES	51.7	51.8	52.4	53.9	54.6	56.7	56.0	56.0	56.1	54.2	53.6	53.8	54.2
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
80 Medical and other Health Services	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.7	17.7	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.9	17.5
Other Services	26.2	26.6	26.9	27.8	28.3	28.7	28.0	27.6	28.4	27.7	27.4	27.4	27.6
GOVERNMENT	69.3	68.6	69.0	70.0	71.2	70.9	68.8	68.6	71.8	70.8	70.9	71.5	70.1
91 Federal Government	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.7	13.5	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.3	14.0	13.7	13.2	13.9
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9
92 Other State Government	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8
93 Local Education	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.4	21.3	18.2	18.1	21.6	24.0	24.6	25.2	22.8
93 Other Local Government	13.4	12.9	12.9	13.7	14.0	17.0	17.2	17.0	15.5	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.7

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research & Analysis,
Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.
Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1978

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

Feb. 1981

(In Thousands)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	338.9	341.4	352.7	363.7	371.1	390.2	396.0	397.5	385.5	371.6	367.0	364.4	370.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	311.6	315.0	325.6	342.0	352.2	366.2	374.2	377.2	367.7	354.9	346.9	342.5	348.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.0	23.9	28.6	35.1	36.1	41.2	44.1	47.2	36.8	31.1	26.9	23.1	33.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.3	26.4	27.1	21.8	18.9	24.0	21.8	20.3	17.8	16.7	20.1	21.9	22.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*8.1*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*6.0*	*5.1*	*6.1*	*5.5*	*5.1*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*6.0*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*6.0*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*6.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	*260.8*	*261.3*	*265.1*	*272.9*	*279.6*	*288.0*	*291.7*	*293.1*	*295.1*	*288.4*	*284.9*	*283.9*	*280.4*
MANUFACTURING	*25.2*	*25.0*	*24.8*	*25.0*	*25.7*	*26.8*	*27.2*	*27.5*	*27.2*	*27.3*	*27.1*	*26.8*	*26.3*
Durable Goods	*16.3*	*16.4*	*16.4*	*16.4*	*17.0*	*17.8*	*18.4*	*18.5*	*18.3*	*18.1*	*17.9*	*17.6*	*17.4*
24 Lumber and Woods Products	*10.1*	*10.2*	*10.0*	*9.7*	*10.3*	*11.0*	*11.4*	*11.5*	*11.3*	*11.3*	*11.1*	*11.0*	*10.7*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.2*
Other Durable Goods	*3.0*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.5*
Nondurable Goods	*8.8*	*8.7*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.2*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*8.9*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.2*	*4.0*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*3.6*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.0*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.1*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*
MINING	*6.1*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*6.8*	*7.3*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.2*	*7.0*
10 Metal Mining	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.0*	*2.1*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*2.9*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*12.2*	*12.2*	*13.1*	*16.1*	*17.6*	*19.4*	*19.6*	*19.7*	*19.8*	*19.1*	*17.0*	*14.8*	*16.7*
15 General Building Contractors	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.4*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.7*	*6.4*	*5.9*	*5.5*	*5.8*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*3.3*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*4.6*	*5.1*	*5.6*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*4.7*	*3.6*	*4.7*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*4.7*	*4.6*	*5.1*	*6.0*	*6.5*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.0*	*6.4*	*5.7*	*6.2*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*20.3*	*20.3*	*20.4*	*20.5*	*21.2*	*21.9*	*22.2*	*22.4*	*23.1*	*22.8*	*22.8*	*22.6*	*21.7*
40 Railroad Transportation	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.0*	*6.8*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*7.2*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*6.7*
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas, Sanitary Services	*7.9*	*7.9*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*8.3*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.4*	*8.4*	*8.4*	*8.2*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*65.6*	*65.4*	*67.3*	*69.4*	*71.4*	*73.9*	*75.2*	*76.9*	*76.6*	*74.4*	*74.6*	*75.8*	*72.2*
Wholesale Trade	*15.6*	*15.5*	*15.7*	*16.2*	*16.6*	*16.9*	*17.0*	*17.1*	*17.0*	*16.9*	*16.9*	*16.8*	*16.5*
Retail Trade	*49.9*	*49.9*	*51.5*	*53.2*	*54.9*	*57.0*	*58.1*	*59.8*	*59.5*	*57.5*	*57.7*	*59.0*	*55.7*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*8.0*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*8.0*	*8.7*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.4*	*9.9*	*8.5*
54 Food Stores	*7.0*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*8.1*	*7.6*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*8.2*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*8.7*	*8.9*	*9.3*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.4*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*8.9*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*16.9*	*17.2*	*18.1*	*19.2*	*20.2*	*21.0*	*21.3*	*22.1*	*22.0*	*20.5*	*20.2*	*20.1*	*19.9*
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn.,Misc	*9.8*	*9.9*	*10.2*	*10.4*	*10.7*	*11.1*	*10.9*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*11.1*	*11.1*	*11.7*	*10.8*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*11.5*	*11.6*	*11.7*	*12.0*	*12.2*	*12.4*	*12.5*	*12.6*	*12.5*	*12.4*	*12.5*	*12.6*	*12.2*
SERVICES	*49.0*	*49.1*	*49.8*	*51.5*	*52.2*	*54.2*	*55.2*	*55.3*	*55.5*	*53.3*	*52.6*	*53.1*	*52.6*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*5.6*	*5.8*	*5.9*	*6.0*	*6.3*	*7.6*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*7.5*	*6.3*	*5.8*	*6.2*	*6.6*
72 Personal Services	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*16.5*	*16.6*	*16.8*	*17.2*	*17.3*	*17.5*	*17.4*	*17.6*	*17.6*	*17.3*	*17.3*	*17.4*	*17.2*
Other Services	*24.4*	*24.2*	*24.6*	*25.8*	*26.1*	*26.5*	*27.1*	*27.0*	*27.7*	*27.1*	*26.9*	*26.9*	*26.2*
GOVERNMENT	*71.0*	*71.7*	*71.8*	*71.9*	*72.4*	*72.0*	*72.3*	*71.0*	*72.9*	*71.5*	*71.0*	*70.8*	*71.7*
91 Federal Government	*12.4*	*12.5*	*12.5*	*12.4*	*13.0*	*13.8*	*15.3*	*15.6*	*15.7*	*13.7*	*13.2*	*12.8*	*13.6*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.8*	*8.9*	*8.6*	*8.3*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*8.6*
92 Other State Government	*11.4*	*11.2*	*11.3*	*11.2*	*11.1*	*11.3*	*11.4*	*11.3*	*11.0*	*10.7*	*10.7*	*10.7*	*11.1*
93 Local Education	*24.6*	*25.4*	*25.6*	*25.5*	*25.5*	*23.2*	*21.1*	*18.6*	*22.1*	*24.6*	*24.9*	*25.1*	*23.8*
93 Other Local Government	*13.7*	*13.7*	*13.6*	*13.9*	*14.2*	*15.4*	*16.2*	*17.3*	*15.6*	*14.0*	*13.7*	*13.7*	*14.6*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic worker

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	318.2	320.8	329.5	338.6	346.0	362.6	367.1	377.3	364.4	348.2	345.5	345.6	347.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	292.6	295.3	304.3	316.3	325.6	341.2	345.9	356.5	345.3	329.0	324.3	323.7	325.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.6	24.8	29.9	37.0	38.1	43.3	46.2	49.3	38.4	32.5	27.9	23.9	34.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	25.6	25.5	25.3	22.3	20.4	21.4	21.2	20.8	19.1	19.2	21.2	21.9	22.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	*8.0*	*8.0*	*7.7*	*6.6*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*5.5*	*6.1*	*6.3*	*6.4*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*6.2*	*6.4*	*6.6*	*6.4*	*6.6*	*5.7*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.1*	*6.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	*243.1*	*247.0*	*250.6*	*256.0*	*262.8*	*272.4*	*270.4*	*280.4*	*280.9*	*270.1*	*269.4*	*271.2*	*264.8*
MANUFACTURING	*23.9*	*24.0*	*23.6*	*23.6*	*24.6*	*25.8*	*24.9*	*26.2*	*26.4*	*26.1*	*25.8*	*25.8*	*25.1*
Durable Goods	*15.1*	*15.3*	*15.1*	*15.3*	*16.1*	*17.1*	*16.0*	*17.2*	*17.4*	*17.0*	*16.8*	*16.7*	*16.3*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*9.1*	*9.2*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*9.5*	*10.4*	*10.4*	*10.5*	*10.5*	*10.2*	*10.1*	*10.1*	*9.8*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*2.3*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.3*
Other Durable Goods	*2.7*	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.2*
Nondurable Goods	*8.8*	*8.7*	*8.5*	*8.3*	*8.5*	*8.7*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.2*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*8.8*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.2*	*4.1*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.4*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.1*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.1*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.1*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*
MINING	*6.0*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*4.9*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.5*	*6.1*
10 Metal Mining	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*.8*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.6*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.4*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*10.8*	*11.5*	*12.5*	*14.3*	*15.7*	*17.4*	*18.3*	*19.1*	*19.4*	*17.4*	*16.7*	*15.2*	*15.7*
15 General Building Contractors	*3.8*	*4.0*	*4.2*	*4.7*	*5.1*	*5.9*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*5.7*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*5.2*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*2.5*	*2.9*	*3.5*	*4.4*	*5.0*	*5.4*	*5.6*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*5.2*	*4.9*	*4.1*	*4.6*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*5.2*	*5.6*	*6.1*	*6.5*	*6.9*	*7.1*	*6.6*	*6.4*	*6.0*	*5.9*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*19.6*	*19.6*	*19.6*	*19.6*	*19.9*	*20.5*	*20.8*	*20.8*	*21.0*	*20.5*	*20.5*	*20.7*	*20.2*
40 Railroad Transportation	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.2*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*5.8*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*6.1*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.3*
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.6*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*7.9*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.7*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*61.8*	*61.6*	*63.0*	*65.2*	*67.7*	*69.4*	*69.0*	*70.4*	*70.7*	*67.7*	*68.1*	*69.8*	*67.0*
Wholesale Trade	*14.9*	*14.9*	*15.1*	*15.7*	*15.9*	*16.1*	*16.0*	*16.0*	*16.1*	*16.0*	*16.0*	*16.0*	*15.8*
Retail Trade	*46.9*	*46.7*	*47.9*	*49.5*	*51.8*	*53.3*	*53.0*	*54.4*	*54.6*	*51.7*	*52.1*	*53.8*	*51.2*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*7.9*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.8*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.1*	*8.4*	*9.1*	*8.0*
54 Food Stores	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.8*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*7.2*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.3*	*6.9*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.9*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*8.3*	*8.5*	*8.7*	*8.7*	*9.0*	*8.8*	*8.4*	*8.4*	*8.4*	*8.4*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*15.2*	*15.5*	*16.3*	*17.4*	*18.7*	*19.4*	*19.4*	*20.0*	*20.0*	*18.2*	*18.1*	*18.2*	*18.0*
52, 57, 59 Bldg., Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*9.3*	*9.2*	*9.3*	*9.5*	*9.8*	*10.0*	*9.7*	*10.0*	*10.3*	*10.0*	*10.1*	*10.8*	*9.9*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*10.9*	*10.8*	*10.9*	*10.9*	*11.2*	*11.4*	*11.4*	*11.6*	*11.6*	*11.4*	*11.4*	*11.5*	*11.2*
SERVICES	*46.4*	*47.0*	*47.5*	*48.8*	*49.2*	*51.3*	*50.8*	*51.6*	*52.2*	*49.2*	*49.0*	*49.9*	*49.4*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*5.1*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.5*	*5.7*	*7.3*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*7.4*	*6.0*	*5.6*	*5.8*	*6.2*
72 Personal Services	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.4*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*14.9*	*14.9*	*15.0*	*15.6*	*15.9*	*16.0*	*15.8*	*16.1*	*16.5*	*16.0*	*16.0*	*16.2*	*15.7*
Other Services	*24.0*	*24.5*	*24.8*	*25.3*	*25.2*	*25.5*	*24.8*	*25.1*	*25.8*	*24.7*	*24.9*	*25.4*	*25.1*
GOVERNMENT	*66.7*	*67.5*	*67.7*	*67.5*	*68.3*	*70.3*	*70.3*	*74.3*	*73.0*	*71.6*	*71.6*	*71.8*	*70.0*
91 Federal Government	*12.4*	*12.4*	*12.3*	*12.1*	*13.0*	*14.1*	*15.4*	*15.6*	*15.0*	*14.0*	*13.5*	*13.1*	*13.6*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*9.1*	*9.2*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*8.9*	*8.5*	*8.4*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*8.9*
92 Other State Government	*10.9*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*11.1*	*10.7*	*11.3*	*11.7*	*11.8*	*11.5*	*11.1*	*10.4*	*11.3*	*11.1*
93 Local Education	*21.8*	*22.5*	*22.8*	*22.4*	*22.4*	*21.8*	*20.2*	*22.8*	*23.7*	*23.9*	*25.0*	*25.0*	*22.8*
93 Other Local Government	*12.5*	*12.5*	*12.6*	*12.8*	*13.4*	*14.6*	*14.6*	*15.2*	*13.9*	*13.7*	*13.7*	*13.5*	*13.6*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis,
Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana
Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1976

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	309.2	310.7	318.7	327.7	331.5	347.4	356.4	359.4	346.8	336.0	333.6	330.6	334.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	284.8	287.8	296.0	308.6	314.9	326.1	336.8	340.6	330.1	319.1	314.1	309.1	314.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.9	23.1	28.1	35.0	36.3	41.7	44.9	48.4	38.0	32.5	28.2	24.4	33.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.4	22.9	22.7	19.1	16.6	21.3	19.6	18.7	16.7	16.9	19.5	21.5	20.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted	7.9	7.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.8	6.5	6.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	236.0	237.1	239.5	245.0	248.3	253.2	259.2	260.3	262.0	257.7	257.5	257.0	251.1
MANUFACTURING	22.5	22.4	22.1	22.6	22.7	23.7	24.7	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.2	23.7
Durable Goods	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.3	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.2	15.9	15.7	15.3
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.1
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Other Durable Goods	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.4
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7
27 Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
MINING	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1
10 Metal Mining	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	9.8	10.1	10.5	12.8	13.7	14.4	15.7	16.2	16.4	16.1	15.7	14.1	13.8
15 General Building Contractors	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.8
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.2	19.5
40 Railroad Transportation	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.0
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	58.4	58.2	59.2	61.4	62.8	64.4	67.1	67.9	67.2	65.0	65.5	66.5	63.7
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.4	15.1
Retail Trade	44.2	43.9	44.9	46.7	47.8	49.2	51.6	52.5	52.0	49.6	49.8	51.1	48.6
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.0	8.6	7.7
54 Food Stores	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3
58 Eating and Drinking Places	14.0	14.2	14.8	15.7	16.7	17.4	18.5	19.0	18.6	17.6	17.3	17.5	16.6
52, 57, 59 Bldg., Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	10.2	9.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.8
SERVICES	45.2	45.7	46.4	46.8	46.9	48.2	49.7	50.2	50.6	48.3	47.7	48.0	47.8
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.8	7.5	7.8	7.3	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.1
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
80 Medical and other Health Services	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.4	14.9
Other Services	23.3	23.6	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.6	24.7	25.3	24.7	24.4	24.4	24.3
GOVERNMENT	64.7	65.7	66.1	66.2	66.9	66.5	64.6	63.3	64.8	65.8	66.9	66.6	65.7
91 Federal Government	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.9	13.3	13.5	13.1	13.7
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1
92 Other State Government	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.4
93 Local Education	21.0	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.1	20.0	19.0	20.4	21.4	21.8	21.8	20.9
93 Other Local Government	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.6	10.5	10.4	11.1	11.8	11.9	12.0	11.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpai 'amily, and domestic workers

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

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Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1981 Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	55.0	55.3	56.0	57.1	58.3	58.8	58.6	58.1	59.3	59.3	59.7	59.5	57.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	51.7	51.7	52.7	53.7	54.3	55.4	55.8	55.8	55.9	57.1	57.3	57.0	54.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*6.0*	*6.6*	*5.8*	*5.2*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*5.2*	*4.7*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*4.8*	*5.5*	*5.1*	*5.2*	*5.4*	*4.7*	*5.2*	*5.1*	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*4.1*	*4.9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3/] (Establishment Data)	*46.6*	*46.3*	*46.9*	*47.4*	*47.8*	*48.4*	*48.6*	*48.6*	*49.2*	*49.6*	*49.6*	*49.3*	*48.2*
Manufacturing	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.7*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*4.2*
Contract Construction	*1.8*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.5*	*2.3*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*4.7*	*4.7*	*4.7*	*4.7*	*4.7*	*4.5*	*4.5*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*15.4*	*15.2*	*15.4*	*15.6*	*15.8*	*16.0*	*16.0*	*16.1*	*16.0*	*16.0*	*16.3*	*16.4*	*15.8*
Wholesale Trade	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.7*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.4*	*5.6*
Retail Trade	*9.8*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*10.0*	*10.2*	*10.3*	*10.3*	*10.3*	*10.3*	*10.5*	*10.8*	*11.0*	*10.3*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.4*
Services and Mining	*10.9*	*11.0*	*11.1*	*11.1*	*11.1*	*11.5*	*11.5*	*11.5*	*11.7*	*11.6*	*11.6*	*11.5*	*11.4*
Government	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.5*	*7.4*	*7.5*	*7.6*
Federal Government	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*
State and Local	*5.9*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.0*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.9*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships: includes self-emplyed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

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BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1980 Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	54.4	54.5	54.5	53.5	54.4	56.4	56.1	56.4	55.8	56.0	55.8	55.6	55.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	51.6	51.6	51.6	51.1	52.3	53.6	53.1	53.9	53.5	53.8	53.5	52.8	52.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.5	3.8	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.1	4.7
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.7
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/ (Establishment Data)	45.9	45.8	45.9	45.6	46.7	47.4	47.2	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.0	47.5	46.9
Manufacturing	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2
Contract Construction	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.3	15.9
Wholesale Trade	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6
Retail Trade	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Services and Mining	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.3
Government	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.5
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
State and Local	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships: includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
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BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1979 Feb 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	53.5	53.3	53.3	54.4	55.1	57.4	56.3	57.1	56.3	55.7	55.6	55.1	55.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	50.3	50.7	50.9	52.4	53.4	55.2	54.5	55.4	54.8	54.2	53.9	53.1	53.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.9*	*5.0*	*4.5*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*3.8*	*3.2*	*2.9*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*3.1*	*2.7*	*2.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.7*	*4.0*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.5*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3] (Establishment Data)	45.2	45.0	45.4	46.5	47.1	48.5	47.6	48.6	48.6	48.4	48.4	47.8	47.2
Manufacturing	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4
Contract Construction	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.3	16.3	15.9
Wholesale Trade	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4
Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Services and Mining	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6
Government	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6
Federal Government	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
State and Local	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1

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[1] Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

[2] Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

[3] 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.

BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1978

Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	50.7	50.6	51.9	52.3	53.1	55.4	54.9	55.4	56.1	54.7	54.8	54.9	53.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	47.5	47.7	48.6	50.0	51.0	52.7	52.5	53.1	54.0	53.0	52.3	52.3	51.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*6.3*	*5.8*	*6.3*	*4.4*	*4.0*	*4.9*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*3.1*	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*5.1*	*4.8*	*5.5*	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.4*	*4.0*	*5.1*	*4.6*	*4.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3] (Establishment Data)	43.1	43.0	43.5	44.2	44.8	46.3	45.7	46.4	47.9	47.1	46.7	46.9	45.5
Manufacturing	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Contract Construction	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.2	15.8	15.8	16.2	15.4
Wholesale Trade	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1
Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Services and Mining	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.3
Government	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7
Federal Government	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
State and Local	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships: includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*
[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*
[3] *1972 Standard Industrial Classification.*

Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.

BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report

(In Thousands)

1976 1977

	1976 JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	1976 AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	44.9	44.9	45.6	47.4	46.9	48.9	49.7	49.3	49.9	49.2	49.3	49.8	48.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	42.1	42.5	43.1	45.3	45.2	46.3	47.3	47.1	48.0	47.3	47.2	47.3	45.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	6.2	5.4	5.6	4.5	3.7	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.3	[illegible]	4.7
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/ (Establishment Data)	*37.4*	*37.7*	*38.1*	*40.1*	*40.1*	*41.0*	*40.9*	*40.7*	*42.3*	*41.8*	*41.9*	*41.9*	*40.3*
Manufacturing	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.2*
Contract Construction	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*3.0*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.5*	*2.6*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.7*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*12.3*	*12.4*	*12.7*	*13.4*	*13.3*	*13.5*	*13.6*	*13.7*	*13.8*	*13.5*	*13.6*	*13.8*	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.4*
Retail Trade	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.6*	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.2*	*9.3*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.3*	*8.9*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*
Services and Mining	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.5*	*7.9*	*7.8*	*8.0*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.4*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.0*
Government	*7.2*	*7.4*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.4*	*7.7*	*7.2*	*6.9*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*8.5*	*7.6*
Federal Government	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.7*
State and Local Government	*5.6*	*5.8*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*6.0*	*5.3*	*5.1*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.5*	*6.7*	*5.9*

	1977 JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	1977 AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	48.3	48.6	49.4	49.7	50.4	52.1	52.2	53.0	53.2	51.7	52.1	52.[illegible]	51.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	45.3	45.7	46.6	47.4	48.1	49.8	49.9	50.7	51.0	49.4	49.8	50.2	48.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	6.1	6.0	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	[illegible]	4.7
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	4.8	6.0	4.8	4.4	5.4	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.9	[illegible]	4.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOB3/ Establishment Data	*40.5*	*40.9*	*41.6*	*42.3*	*42.6*	*43.0*	*43.4*	*43.7*	*44.9*	*44.8*	*44.7*	*44.2*	*43.1*
Manufacturing	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.3*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.6*
Contract Construction	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.3*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*2.7*	*2.8*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.7*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*13.2*	*13.2*	*13.8*	*13.8*	*13.8*	*14.1*	*14.0*	*14.5*	*15.0*	*15.0*	*15.0*	*15.1*	*14.2*
Wholesale Trade	*4.6*	*4.6*	*4.7*	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.7*	*4.6*	*5.1*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.0*
Retail Trade	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.9*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*9.4*	*9.4*	*9.4*	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.2*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*
Services and Mining	*7.9*	*8.1*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.4*	*8.4*	*8.3*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.4*	*8.4*	*8.3*
Government	*8.2*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.4*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.3*	*8.8*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.4*	*8.5*
Federal Government	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.8*
State and Local Government	*6.4*	*6.6*	*6.7*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.8*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*6.7*

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*

3/ *1972 Standard Industrial Classification.*

Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.

GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1981 Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	32.8	33.1	32.9	33.9	33.8	35.5	34.8	35.1	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.1	34.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.9	31.1	32.1	32.0	32.5	31.8	32.5	32.9	32.8	31.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7
Persons of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*8.8*	*9.6*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.1*	*9.6*	*8.0*	*7.3*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*6.4*	*7.8*
Persons of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*7.0*	*8.5*	*8.4*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*9.9*	*8.1*	*7.9*	*7.7*	*6.8*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*7.8*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3/] (Establishment Data)	*28.5*	*28.3*	*28.7*	*28.6*	*28.7*	*29.5*	*29.2*	*29.7*	*29.4*	*29.7*	*30.0*	*30.4*	*29.2*
Manufacturing	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.4*
Contract Construction	*1.1*	*1.0*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.3*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*9.2*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.3*	*9.3*	*9.6*	*9.7*	*9.9*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*10.0*	*10.2*	*9.6*
Wholesale Trade	*2.9*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.0*
Retail Trade	*6.2*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*6.6*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.3*	*2.1*
Services and Mining	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.0*	*7.2*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.1*
Government	*5.8*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*5.4*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*
Federal Government	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.7*
State and Local Government	*4.1*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.0*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships: includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*
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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report

(In Thousands)

1980

Feb 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.7	32.7	33.0	33.5	33.6	34.8	34.4	34.8	33.8	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.2	30.4	30.8	31.3	31.7	32.2	31.7	32.4	31.7	30.9	30.5	30.3	31.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	.9	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4
Persons of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.6	7.6	7.8	6.8	6.2	7.3	7.6	8.2	7.0
Persons of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.0
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/ (Establishment Data)	28.8	28.8	29.0	29.5	29.6	29.9	29.0	29.5	29.3	29.1	28.8	28.8	29.2
Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
Contract Construction	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4
Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services and Mining	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1
Government	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
State and Local Government	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*

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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report

(In Thousands)

1979

Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - FORCE[1/]........................	33.5	33.3	33.6	34.0	34.5	35.3	35.1	35.1	34.5	33.3	33.2	32.8	34.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS......................................	30.4	30.5	31.1	31.8	32.6	33.1	33.0	33.2	32.9	31.9	31.4	30.9	31.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture....................	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	.9	1.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS....................................	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/...............	*9.4*	*8.3*	*7.4*	*6.5*	*5.5*	*6.3*	*6.0*	*5.5*	*4.8*	*4.1*	*5.4*	*5.7*	*6.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/......	*7.6*	*7.3*	*6.8*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*5.7*	*4.7*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*6.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3/] *(Establishment Data)*..........................	28.8	28.7	29.2	29.7	30.3	31.0	30.4	30.5	30.6	29.9	29.6	29.3	29.8
Manufacturing............................	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Contract Construction....................	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.......	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade................	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7
Wholesale Trade.........................	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Retail Trade............................	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate........	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Services and Mining.......................	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
Government................................	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8
Federal Government......................	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
State and Local.........................	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships: includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.
Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.

GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1978

Feb. 1982

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	32.4	32.6	33.4	34.0	34.7	36.4	35.3	36.0	35.5	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.6	29.9	30.8	32.0	32.8	36.6	33.0	33.7	33.3	32.6	32.0	31.8	32.1
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	.9	1.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Persons of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*8.6*	*8.4*	*7.7*	*5.9*	*5.5*	*7.6*	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*5.8*	*7.2*	*7.6*	*6.9*
Persons of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.9*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*6.1*	*6.5*	*7.2*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*7.1*	*6.3*	*7.4*	*7.5*	*6.9*

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3] (Establishment Data)	28.4	28.5	29.0	29.9	30.4	31.0	30.2	31.0	31.1	30.5	30.1	30.1	30.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.8
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
Retail Trade	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Services and Mining	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
Government	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
State and Local Government	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships: includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*

[3] *1972 Standard Industrial Classification.*

Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.

GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1976 1977

	1976 JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	1976 AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	29.7	29.9	30.9	30.9	31.2	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.0	32.1	32.2	30.4	31.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	27.4	27.7	28.7	29.0	29.5	30.2	30.6	30.9	30.3	20.3	30.3	28.5	29.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
***Percent* of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/**	*7.8*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*6.1*	*5.6*	*7.5*	*6.6*	*6.0*	*5.3*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*6.2*	*6.4*
***Percent* of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/**	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.9*	*6.7*	*6.6*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/ (Establishment Data)	*26.5*	*25.7*	*25.9*	*27.1*	*27.6*	*28.1*	*27.8*	*28.1*	*28.1*	*28.2*	*28.4*	*28.3*	*27.4*
Manufacturing	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*
Contract Construction	*1.2*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*1.7*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*1.9*	*1.9*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.7*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.6*	*8.2*	*8.5*	*8.7*	*8.6*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*8.5*
Wholesale Trade	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.4*
Retail Trade	*5.5*	*5.4*	*5.4*	*5.9*	*6.1*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.5*	*6.1*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*
Services and Mining	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.1*
Government	*5.9*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*
Federal Government	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*
State and Local Government	*3.8*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.9*

	1977 JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	1977 AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	31.6	31.7	32.4	32.4	32.9	34.3	34.5	34.7	35.0	34.2	34.0	33.9	33.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.2	29.6	31.2	30.5	31.0	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.9	32.0	32.0	31.7	31.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	.9	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
***Percent* of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/**	*7.7*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*6.2*	*6.0*	*5.9*	*6.3*	*5.9*	*6.6*	*6.3*
***Percent* of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/**	*6.1*	*5.9*	*6.2*	*6.1*	*6.7*	*5.4*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.1*	*6.5*	*6.3*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/ (Establishment Data)	*27.5*	*27.9*	*28.4*	*29.1*	*29.6*	*30.5*	*29.6*	*30.2*	*30.6*	*30.5*	*30.3*	*30.0*	*29.6*
Manufacturing	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.3*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*
Contract Construction	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*1.8*	*2.0*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*8.7*	*8.7*	*8.8*	*9.4*	*9.7*	*9.9*	*10.1*	*10.1*	*10.2*	*10.1*	*10.2*	*10.2*	*9.7*
Wholesale Trade	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.7*
Retail Trade	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.3*	*7.0*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*
Services and Mining	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.4*
Government	*5.9*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.1*
Federal Government	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*
State and Local Government	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.3*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*4.0*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.0*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.
Produced in cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis, Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary....	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing....................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining...........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction............	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities....	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.........	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate.....	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.........................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
1/Government......................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
Non-Agricultural Wage & Salary....	131.7	132.7	132.7	132.5	132.7	132.6	123.6	124.2	129.6	129.0	129.3	132.7	130.3
Manufacturing....................	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9
Mining...........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction............	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transport. & Public Utilities....	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade.........	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.4	35.3	35.2	35.4	35.5	35.9	35.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate.....	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3
Services.........................	34.5	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	34.8	34.7	34.9	35.3	36.1	36.3	37.8	35.4
1/ Government......................	44.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.5	44.8	35.8	36.1	41.4	39.8	40.1	41.0	41.8

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment series began 1974.* *Revised to 1981 Benchmark.*

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS

1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATEWIDE	357.6	361.0	367.7	378.7	382.7	395.7	397.4	399.8	386.6	382.1	382.1	382.4
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.8	33.1	32.9	33.9	33.8	35.5	34.8	35.1	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.1
BILLINGS SMSA	55.0	55.3	56.0	56.6	57.1	58.3	58.8	58.6	58.1	59.3	59.7	59.5
ANACONDA-BUTTE	32.8	33.0	33.4	34.4	34.7	35.8	36.2	36.2	34.7	34.9	34.3	34.6
BOZEMAN	26.0	26.3	26.9	27.3	27.3	25.6	28.4	28.3	27.9	26.7	26.8	27.5
GLASGOW	16.1	16.4	17.2	17.8	18.4	19.6	20.0	20.4	18.6	18.4	17.7	17.7
GLENDIVE	15.9	16.2	17.0	18.2	18.4	19.1	19.6	20.1	18.6	17.8	17.4	17.6
HARDIN-REDLODGE	12.1	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.4	14.0	13.8	14.1	13.8	13.1	13.0	12.8
HAVRE	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.3	13.8	14.1	14.3	13.6	13.3	12.8	12.9
HELENA	28.1	28.2	28.5	29.3	29.7	29.5	30.1	39.5	29.6	28.5	28.6	28.9
KALISPELL	37.0	37.3	37.8	39.0	39.5	40.9	40.7	40.9	39.8	39.2	39.4	40.2
LEWISTOWN	10.1	10.3	10.8	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.7
MILES CITY	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.8	17.3	18.0	17.9	18.2	17.6	1 .4	16.8	16.8
MISSOULA	48.0	48.2	48.4	49.3	49.3	50.2	49.7	49.2	48.8	49.5	49.6	50.0
SHELBY-CUTBANK	16.2	16.4	17.2	18.3	18.8	20.3	20.9	21.0	19.8	18.5	18.3	18.0

1981
EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATEWIDE	329.4	330.7	339.4	351.5	357.6	367.3	371.6	375.5	364.3	360.4	355.7	356.6
GREAT FALLS SMSA	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.9	31.1	32.1	32.0	32.5	31.8	32.5	32.9	32.8
BILLINGS SMSA	51.7	51.7	52.7	53.7	54.3	55.4	55.8	55.8	55.9	57.1	57.3	57.0
ANACONDA-BUTTE	29.8	29.8	30.4	31.4	32.0	32.9	33.0	33.1	31.8	32.4	31.7	31.9
BOZEMAN	24.2	24.3	25.1	25.5	25.8	27.1	27.0	27.0	26.6	25.3	25.1	25.6
GLASGOW	15.2	15.4	16.2	17.0	17.6	18.6	19.1	19.6	17.9	17.8	17.0	16.9
GLENDIVE	15.4	15.7	16.5	17.7	17.9	18.5	19.0	19.6	18.3	17.4	16.9	17.0
HARDIN-REDLODGE	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.0	12.4	12.2	12.0
HAVRE	11.2	11.3	11.9	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.1	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.1	12.1
HELENA	26.3	26.4	26.9	27.8	28.2	27.6	28.4	28.8	27.9	26.8	26.7	27.1
KALISPELL	32.7	32.6	32.8	34.3	35.2	36.6	37.0	37.5	36.7	35.7	35.5	35.9
LEWISTOWN	9.5	9.7	10.3	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.9	12.2	11.2	10.7	10.3	10.2
MILES CITY	14.4	14.4	15.3	16.1	16.6	17.0	17.0	17.4	16.9	16.7	16.1	16.1
MISSOULA	42.7	42.6	43.2	44.2	44.9	45.3	45.6	45.2	44.8	45.6	44.9	45.0
SHELBY-CUTBANK	15.0	15.2	16.1	17.3	17.7	19.1	19.7	19.9	18.8	17.5	17.1	16.9

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS

1981
UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATEWIDE	28.2	30.3	28.3	27.2	25.1	28.4	25.8	24.3	22.3	21.7	24.5	25.8
GREAT FALLS SMSA	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3
BILLINGS SMSA	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5
ANACONDA-BUTTE	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.7
BOZEMAN	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9
GLASGOW	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.6	.7	.8
GLENDIVE	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.4	.4	.5	.6
HARDIN-REDLODGE	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8
HAVRE	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.8
HELENA	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
KALISPELL	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.3
LEWISTOWN	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
MILES CITY	.9	1.0	.9	.7	.7	1.0	.9	.9	.7	.7	.7	.7
MISSOULA	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.7	5.0
SHELBY-CUTBANK	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1

1981
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(in thousands)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
STATEWIDE	7.9	8.4	7.7	7.2	6.6	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.4	6.7
GREAT FALLS SMSA	8.8	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.6	8.0	7.3	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.4
BILLINGS SMSA	6.0	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.1
ANACONDA-BUTTE	9.2	9.7	8.8	8.8	7.9	8.0	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.0	7.8	7.9
BOZEMAN	7.1	7.6	6.6	6.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.1	6.2	6.8
GLASGOW	5.4	6.1	5.7	4.6	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.5
GLENDIVE	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.9	3.6
HARDIN-REDLODGE	6.8	7.1	6.3	5.2	5.9	7.8	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.4	6.4	6.2
HAVRE	7.6	8.1	6.5	6.1	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.0	5.9	5.9	5.1	6.2
HELENA	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.8	6.1
KALISPELL	11.7	12.6	13.2	12.2	10.8	10.6	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.8	10.1	10.8
LEWISTOWN	5.9	5.7	4.9	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.2	4.1	4.8	4.8
MILES CITY	6.0	6.4	5.4	4.5	4.1	5.7	5.2	4.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.5
MISSOULA	11.0	11.7	10.7	10.3	9.0	9.7	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.9	9.6	10.0
SHELBY-CUTBANK	7.2	7.3	6.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.1

MONTANA

HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES BY MONTHS

Average Hours and Earnings in Private, Nonagricultural Industries 1981 (1)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS								
TOTAL PRIVATE	$245.28	$247.52	$244.84	$248.29	$249.48	$254.14	$254.46	$255.20	$249.90	$251.66	$250.99	$253.08	$250.63
MANUFACTURING	369.14	378.29	367.84	369.56	386.75	372.30	369.80	377.15	364.58	372.65	354.46	357.76	370.23
Durable Goods	381.60	388.89	365.62	361.82	390.50	372.75	370.84	387.90	353.57	362.84	350.59	351.99	371.18
Primary Metal Industries	401.54	398.04	391.09	437.17	440.06	467.48	490.20	488.88	475.96	498.89	531.83	524.50	462.24
NonDurable Goods	347.27	357.41	370.52	383.56	380.46	371.82	368.45	355.92	386.06	389.48	360.00	367.02	370.24
Food and Kindred Products	286.60	305.15	319.85	312.06	315.79	315.44	317.15	317.01	335.07	320.85	343.44	360.69	320.68
MINING	465.25	480.31	468.99	455.51	475.69	519.20	499.05	495.43	483.39	490.46	496.08	514.25	487.60
Metal Mining	473.12	482.79	467.24	515.39	496.52	707.26	469.69	507.89	533.76	600.79	549.53	569.20	531.62
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	411.04	405.37	401.00	394.13	361.28	385.66	404.24	368.80	383.86	350.82	383.05	430.52	390.97
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	361.56	357.62	363.88	362.32	349.18	370.30	369.20	369.41	368.80	359.07	364.80	369.36	364.22
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	380.01	366.44	388.05	389.50	392.28	401.19	386.37	393.65	378.29	381.04	310.16	372.07	380.14
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	192.13	198.70	192.51	202.82	206.58	212.21	213.69	211.23	204.60	208.32	207.79	203.52	204.78
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	157.47	164.94	165.24	158.30	157.62	159.65	161.99	169.73	168.12	174.49	175.89	174.74	166.47
SERVICES	160.20	158.58	158.81	159.50	159.37	161.84	163.82	165.46	159.44	183.21	191.27	182.90	167.64
					AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS								
TOTAL PRIVATE	36.5	36.4	35.9	36.3	37.8	36.1	36.3	35.2	34.0	34.1	33.2	33.3	35.4
MANUFACTURING	41.9	42.6	41.1	40.7	42.5	42.5	42.9	43.4	39.5	40.2	37.0	38.1	41.0
Durable Goods	42.4	43.5	40.4	39.5	42.4	42.6	44.2	45.0	38.1	38.6	35.2	36.4	40.7
Primary Metal Industries	31.2	31.0	31.9	36.1	36.1	37.7	36.5	38.8	36.5	36.9	39.6	39.2	36.0
NonDurable Goods	41.0	40.8	42.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	40.4	40.4	42.1	42.8	40.0	41.1	41.6
Food and Kindred Products	41.9	42.5	44.3	42.4	43.2	42.8	42.4	42.1	43.8	43.3	40.5	43.3	42.7
MINING	46.9	43.0	42.1	41.0	41.4	44.0	42.8	42.2	41.6	40.4	41.1	42.5	42.4
Metal Mining	40.3	40.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	51.4	33.1	38.8	38.4	42.7	40.2	41.7	40.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	40.9	40.7	39.9	39.1	36.2	36.8	38.1	34.5	34.0	33.7	35.9	36.3	37.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	44.2	43.4	44.0	43.6	44.2	44.4	43.9	44.4	42.1	40.3	40.0	40.5	42.9
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	50.2	47.9	50.2	50.0	50.1	51.5	48.6	48.3	44.4	43.3	34.5	41.9	46.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	31.6	32.1	31.0	32.4	33.0	33.9	34.3	32.2	31.0	32.5	31.2	31.8	32.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	36.2	36.9	37.3	36.9	37.0	36.7	36.9	36.5	36.0	33.3	33.0	32.3	35.8
SERVICES	34.6	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	34.4	30.9	31.0	30.8	29.5	33.0
					AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS								
TOTAL PRIVATE	6.72	6.80	6.82	6.84	6.60	7.04	7.01	7.25	7.35	7.38	7.56	7.60	7.08
MANUFACTURING	8.81	8.88	8.95	9.08	9.10	8.76	8.62	8.69	9.23	9.27	9.58	9.39	9.03
Durable Goods	9.00	8.94	9.05	9.16	9.21	8.75	8.39	8.62	9.28	9.40	9.96	9.67	9.12
Primary Metal Industries	12.87	12.84	12.26	12.11	12.19	12.40	13.43	12.60	13.04	13.52	13.43	13.38	12.84
NonDurable Goods	8.47	8.76	8.78	8.92	8.91	8.79	9.12	8.81	9.17	9.10	9.00	8.93	8.90
Food and Kindred Products	6.84	7.18	7.22	7.36	7.31	7.37	7.48	7.53	7.65	7.41	8.48	8.33	7.51
MINING	9.92	11.17	11.14	11.11	11.49	11.80	11.66	11.74	11.62	12.14	12.07	12.10	11.50
Metal Mining	11.74	11.98	11.48	12.54	12.29	13.76	14.19	13.09	13.90	14.07	13.67	13.65	13.03
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.05	9.96	10.05	10.08	9.98	10.48	10.61	10.69	11.29	10.41	10.67	11.86	10.51
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.18	8.24	8.27	8.31	7.90	8.34	8.41	8.32	8.76	8.91	9.12	9.12	8.49
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.57	7.65	7.73	7.79	7.83	7.79	7.95	8.15	8.52	8.80	8.99	8.88	8.14
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	6.08	6.19	6.21	6.26	6.26	6.26	6.23	6.56	6.60	6.41	6.66	6.40	6.34
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	4.35	4.47	4.43	4.29	4.26	4.35	4.39	4.65	4.67	5.24	5.33	5.41	4.65
SERVICES	4.63	4.61	4.63	4.65	4.66	4.76	4.79	4.81	5.16	5.91	6.21	6.20	5.08

(1) Based on reports from cooperating establishments, and covers both full and part-time production and related work or who worked during or received pay for any part of the weekly pay period including the 12th of each month. Figures are average of gross earnings including overtime and premium pay.

Selected industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES 1981

(Per 100 Employees by Calendar Year)

MANUFACTURING

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
Total Accessions	1.6	1.1	1.3	6.7	3.1	4.6	2.2	2.2	1.8	5.5	2.2	3.1	3.0
New Hires................	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	4.1	1.5	2.0	1.7
Recalls..................	0.1	0.6	0.4	5.7	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1
Total Separations........	4.5	4.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	4.1	3.3	5.5	4.8	3.9	4.2	3.6
Quits....................	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.9	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
Layoffs..................	2.5	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.6

DURABLE GOODS

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
Total Accessions.........	0.2	0.9	1.2	9.9	2.9	4.9	1.8	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.4
New Hires................	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	3.3	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8
Recalls..................	0.0	0.8	0.6	9.2	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.5
Total Separations........	4.4	2.9	3.1	1.9	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.0	5.1	4.6	1.2	4.6	3.1
Quits....................	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.8
Layoffs..................	2.9	2.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.7	2.6	3.0	0.6	3.8	1.2

PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
Total Accessions.........	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.0	6.5	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	5.0	1.7
New Hires................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	3.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.6
Recalls..................	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	3.8	1.0
Total Separations........	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.6	4.1	3.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.4
Quits....................	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	3.8	3.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.0
Layoffs..................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NON-DURABLE GOODS

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
Total Accessions.........	3.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.4	4.1	2.7	2.1	3.5	11.4	3.8	4.8	3.7
New Hires................	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.4	3.5	2.5	2.1	3.1	9.2	3.5	4.6	3.2
Recalls..................	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Total Separations........	4.7	5.6	1.1	3.0	5.3	3.5	6.7	2.1	6.1	5.1	8.0	3.6	4.6
Quits....................	2.9	1.7	0.9	2.0	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	5.4	1.7	3.0	2.7	2.4
Layoffs..................	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.0	1.2	4.2	0.0	0.3	2.7	4.3	0.3	1.4

MINING

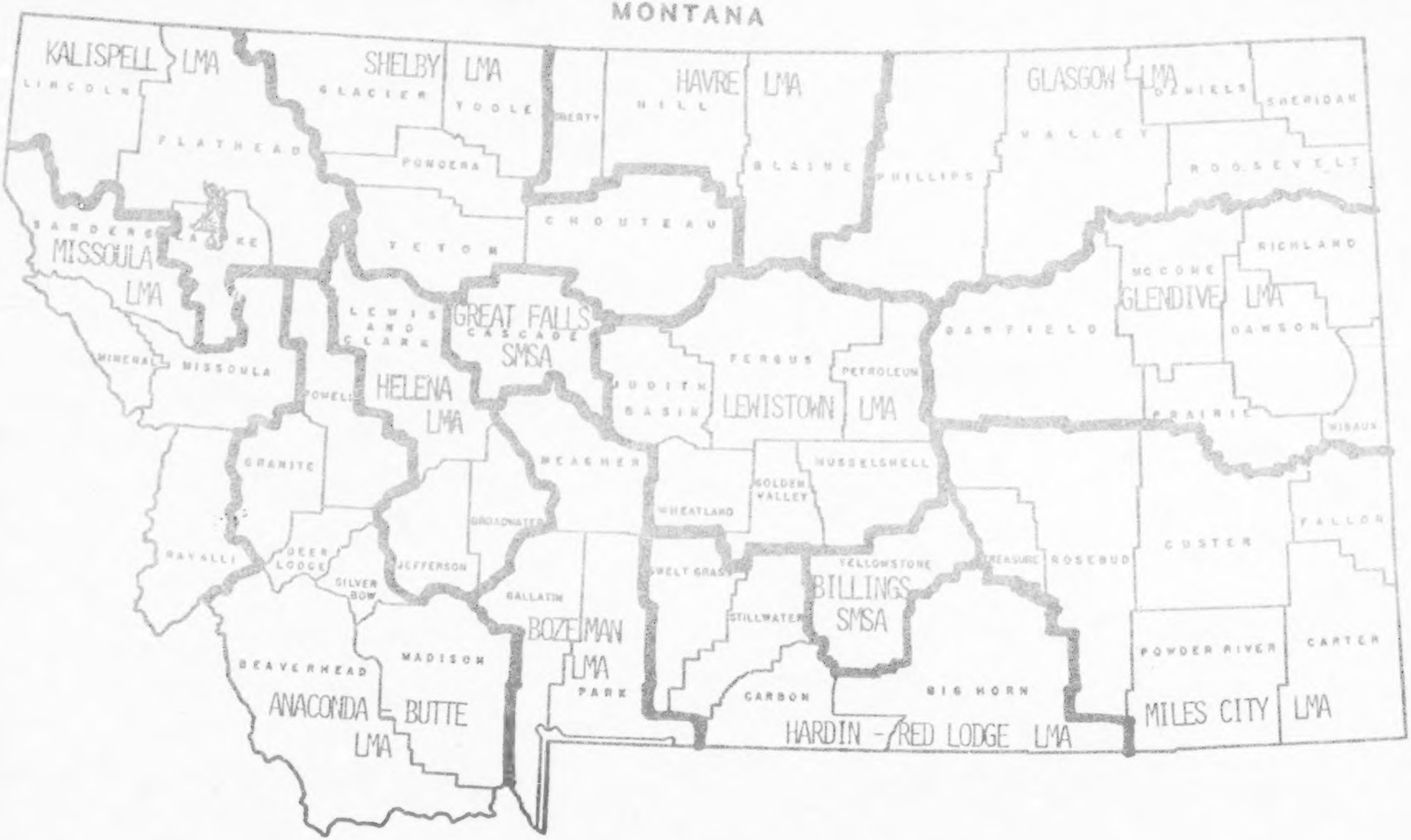
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
Total Accessions.........	8.3	3.1	3.9	3.0	2.8	4.5	10.5	5.5	4.6	6.5	8.8	3.2	5.4
New Hires................	8.3	2.7	3.6	2.1	2.1	3.6	5.9	4.3	4.1	5.1	7.2	3.1	4.3
Recalls..................	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.6
Total Separations........	5.2	11.4	6.1	8.2	5.5	3.6	5.5	6.2	7.4	7.2	9.8	5.9	6.8
Quits....................	5.2	3.7	4.6	7.2	4.6	3.2	5.3	4.5	5.2	5.5	6.9	2.1	4.8
Layoffs..................	0.0	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.4	3.1	1.0

METAL MINING

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG.
Total Accessions.........	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	2.4	0.0	4.5	9.1	2.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.2
New Hires................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	9.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.4
Recalls..................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total Separations........	0.0	0.0	7.0	4.8	3.6	9.5	0.0	9.1	6.1	2.8	10.0	21.6	6.2
Quits....................	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	9.5	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.1	5.0	2.7	1.9
Layoffs..................	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.2	0.0	16.2	2.4

** Less than 0.5. Prepared in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.*
Series began January 1969.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI
GRANITE
POWELL
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON
ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
TETON
LEWIS AND CLARK
HELENA LMA
JEFFERSON
BROADWATER
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
CHOUTEAU
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CASCADE
MEAGHER
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN LMA
PARK
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
CARBON
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
BIG HORN
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
GARFIELD
MC CONE
RICHLAND
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
CUSTER
FALLON
POWDER RIVER
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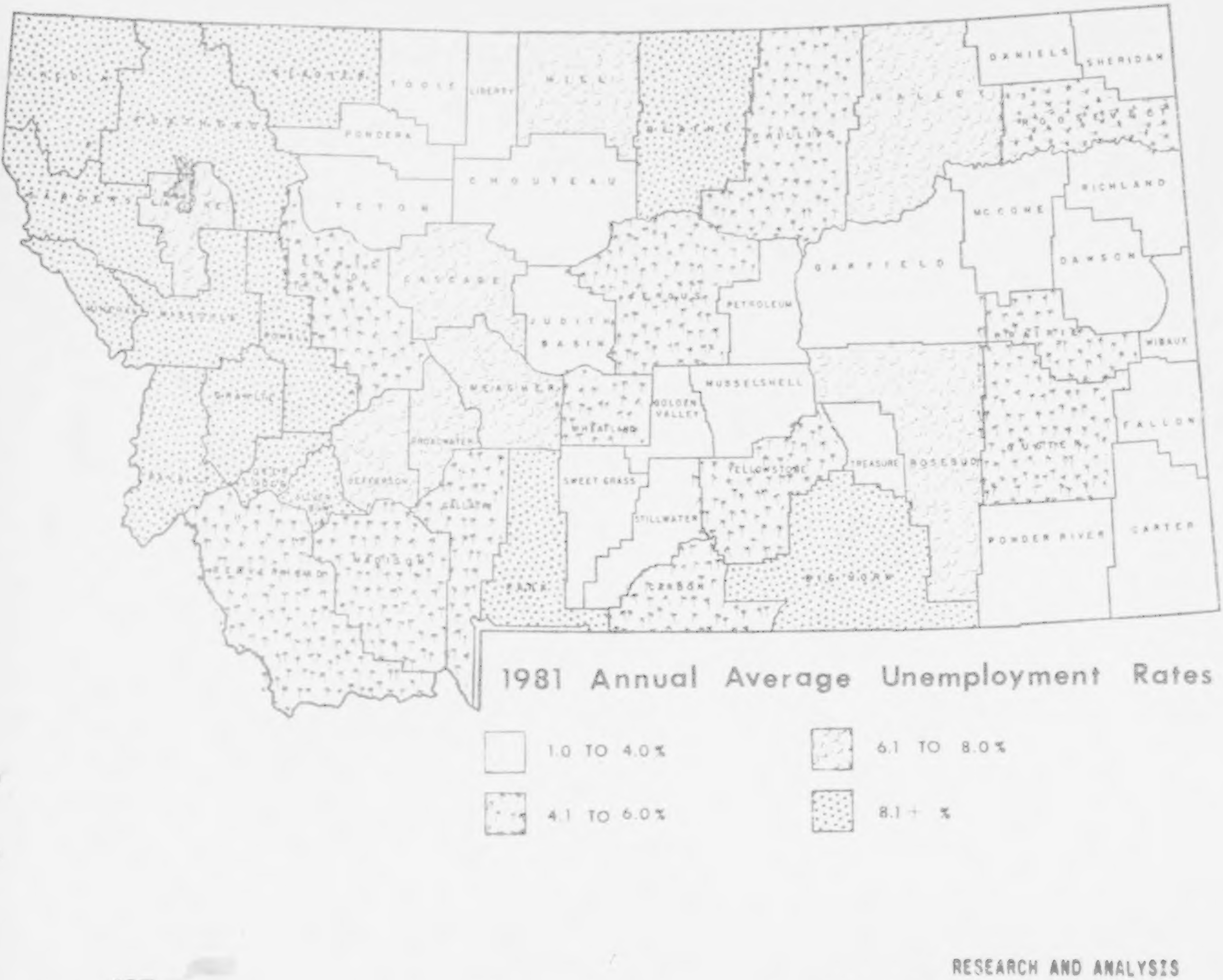
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

2nd Quarter 1982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4.1 TO 6.0%
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8.1+ %

1981 Annual Average Unemployment Rates

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

QUARTERLY REPORT

2nd Qtr. 1982

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 1 - Number 2

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

9. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

10. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

11. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	July 1982 Forecast	June 1982 Prelim.	May 1982 Revised	June 1981 Revised
Civilian Labor Force	394.5	396.0	389.3	395.7
Employment	362.5	360.1	356.2	367.3
Unemployment	32.0	35.9	33.1	28.4
Unemployment Rate	8.1%	9.1%	8.5%	7.2%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

- Montana's unemployment rate in June was 9.1 percent which compares to 8.5 percent in May and 7.2 percent in June 1981. The national not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June was 9.8 percent.

- An upswing in both the number of people seeking work and in persons obtaining new jobs normally takes effect in June. The increase in persons unemployed, strongly influenced by the educational system releasing students and aids for the summer, followed the normal seasonal pattern. This year a close look at the establishment-based industrial employment shows employment has not followed the traditional May to June increase. As of June 1982, the increase in the non-agricultural wage and salary employment amounted to only 700 persons. This compares poorly to the past several year's May to June increases which are as follows: 1981-3.7 thousand, 1980-3.1 thousand, 1979-9.0 thousand. The worst year in the 1970's was 1976 with 4.9 thousand. One way of interpreting these numbers is to state that June employment sets the pace of the economy for the rest of the year, and this year's June employment is definitely at an all time low.

- The 1982 Montana winter wheat crop is expected to total 76.5 million bushels--14 percent less than last year. However, some other crops appear to be heading for a better year this year than last year. Comparisons over last year show barley up 30 percent, oats up 36 percent and cherry crop up 70 percent.

- The heavy moisture and cooler weather in April and May has placed spring wheat later in the normal planting and growing pattern. Some farms were forced to seed 18-24 hours each day to get their crops in.

- Cost studies for farmer's, mixed with the prices being received for crops. emphasize the difficulties farmers have in earning a living. A study commissioned by the National Association of Wheat growers says it costs an average of $6.32 in 1981 to grow a bushel of U.S. wheat, up from 1980's $5.42. A study of Montana's cost estimates is not available for 1981, but the 1980 study figures are close to the 1980 national cost. For example in Pondera County, based on average winter wheat yields of 32 bushels per acre in 1980, break-even price would be $5.04 per bushel. A lower yield spring wheat of 27 bushels per acre would have required a price of $6.01 per bushel to come out even.

- While many states are calling special legislative sessions to deal with financial and taxing problems, Montana had a special legislative session to resolve a social issue--to improve the conditions at the state's prison. The June session was called by the Governor because of a riot last and overcrowded conditions at the prison. In its six days of meeting, the Legislature poured almost $3 million into the state corrections system, including money for two new pre-release centers, rehabilitation programs at the prison, and added security at the prison. The Republican-controlled Legislature had refused to spend $9.6 million on prison expansion projects that the Governor desired.

- A three week, statewide labor dispute existed in May between the Associated General Contractors (AGC) and three unions--the Operating Engineers, the Laborers Union, and Montana Council of Carpenters. The major issue was the "non-union subcontracting" clause that the AGC wanted to add to the contract agreement with the unions. The unions refused to have open-shop subcontracting and the picket lines were established. The labor dispute focused mostly on highway construction projects, but other large construction projects in some cities were affected. The end result was the clause being left out, but a certain amount of animosity developed. Replacement workers were advertised for by the AGC in newspapers. These replacement workers were antagonized from the picket lines. One demonstration of about 1,500 union supporters occurred at a highway project near Colstrip. Nearly 300 of the group expressed their emotions violently enough to induce duputies into using tear gas to halt their advance on an equipment storage yard. Even the Governor went to Colstrip to review the situation.

- Backers of a plant-closure initiative have failed to gather enough signatures to place the issue on the Novermber election ballot. The proposed initiative would have required large companies to give advance notice of lay-offs or closures, provide severance pay and health benefits to laid-off workers and pay into a community redevelopment fund. Many state legislatures are dealing with the issue and Montana will probably have the proposal introduced in the next regular session.

- Tourism had a slow start in the second quarter, but is picking up in July. Registration at the national parks is less than last year's, but advance reservations are solid. The poor money exchange rate has handicapped Canadian visitors. Another factor for the slow tourism start was the cool and damp weather in Montana. One big boost to tourism was the Wally Byam mobile home convention in Bozeman that involved more than 8,000 trailers.

- A couple of business indicators from state registrations are the new vehicle registrations and new business firms. The cumulative total through June has new car registrations at 9,434. This compares unfavorably with 1981's first six month total of 12,542, indicating a 25 percent drop. Also, new truck registrations are down 3 percent and motorcycles are off 63 percent from last year's pace. Enterprises registered to do business in Montana with the Secretary of State's office and the Contributions section of the Unemployment Insurance Division of the Department of Labor and Industry has totals nearly the same for the first six months of this year and last year. Mining leads the industry groups for type of corporations registering with the Secretary of State. Service and Trade industries continue their volume domination for new business filed at the Department of Labor & Industry.

- One-third of the states are experiencing painful cash squeezes on their unemployment conpensation funds and have had to borrow from the federal government to pay benefits to jobless workers. Montana did have to borrow $10.5 million from the federal government between 1976-1978 and paid it back in 1979 and 1980. Whether Montana depletes the reserves for U.I benefits again depends on how the state's economy prospers. Currently, the state's trust fund does carry an extra burden from extended benefits. Extended benefits payments are equally split between the state and federal government.

- Montana's maximum weekly benefit amount for unemployment compensation will increase from $145 to $158 for new claims filed after July 5. The new maximum ranks Montana 26th with the other states. In comparison with our neighboring states, only South Dakota has less.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

- County commissioners approved the preliminary plans for a subdivision southwest of Great Falls. The 350 acre development will be located around a 18-hole golf course and the first phase would comprise 144 single-family lots on the golf course and 50 multi-family housing units. The developers desire to have 50-100 of the $35,000 lots sold within six months before furthering their plans.

- Residential building permits finally showed some improvement in May and June. In fact, May's seven permits were the highest total for 1½ years. Overall building permits valuations for May and June were about one-third of last year's May-June total. The bulk of the difference comes from commercial development, especially in the remodeling permits. The city of Great Falls has received a $985,000 federal Community Development Block Grant to be spent on housing rehabilitation and other projects designed to specifically help lower income families.

- Great Falls still is in the running for an aluminum plant that would create 800 jobs. The most critical factor affecting whether to build is the electrical power rate applied to the aluminum company.

- Plans for a $49.9 million coal fired heating plant at Malmstrom Air Force Base cleared the U.S. Senate and now must face action by the House of Representatives. The Senate action authorizes 1983 funding. However, actual funding must await a decision by the Appropriations Committee.

BILLINGS SMSA

- The economy of the area, while in better shape than much of the state, has begun to feel the recession. The unemployment rate of 7.3 percent in June is higher than it has been for many years.

- Hardest hit in recent months was the food processing industry. Companies are attempting to stay in business by asking their employees to take pay cuts. One meat packing plant closed its doors putting about 200 people out of work, and another laid off most of their workers before the union agreed to about $1.90 per hours wage reduction. Layoffs have also come to a sugar processing plant because of low demand for domestic sugar.

- The highway construction season was delayed by a statewide labor dispute in May. Several projects in the area were shut down for about three weeks. Housing construction showed an upturn over the last quarter. Total new building permits issued for the first five months of 1982 is now about the same as 1981 and better than expected from the slow start in January and February.
The turnaround in residential construction, however, could be temporary as it is attributed to low interest loans that became available in May through a special housing program.

- In the first half of 1982, there have been 469 new businesses and corporations registered with the state as compared with 439 in the same period in 1981. Retail stores generally report that sales are holding up and some are even experienceing a growth in business. Large implement dealerships, however, have had a drop in sales and have had to lay off people or cut employee benefits to stay in business.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

- A mining firm is planning a 13 year open pit gold mine east of Whitehall. Investment is anticipated to be about $88 million. The mine now has 21 permanent staff people and will eventually hire about 125. Employment in the construction phase will peak at about 200 this fall.

- Bonds in the amount of $4.2 million were finally sold for a new vocational educational facility in Butte. With state funds included, total cost of the structure will be $8 million, and construction will take two years and is expected to employ 200 people.

- Several Butte construction projects are in full swing. Work has begun on a $1.3 million renovation of a hotel. It will provide 30 housing units for elderly residents. Work started June 1 on street resurfacing at a cost of $630,000. The $780,000 taxiway construction project is in progress at the Bert Mooney airport. Interstate highway construction projects have been slowed by wet grounds and water seepage.

BOZEMAN LMA

- A Belgrade modular home building company's long labor dispute ended on May 12 when the union approved the company's contract proposal. Some of the previous employees will not return to their job due to replacement hiring during the labor dispute. As of June 5th, there were still about 50 workers that hadn't returned to work.

- Another labor dispute halted work at some construction sites. At one time, there were 80 claims filed as a result of the labor dispute.

An electronic engineering company in Bozeman has nearly half as many employees as it did last year at this time. They now employ about 160 persons compared to 309 one year ago. One of the founders of this company has opened his own firm in Bozeman and will employ 10-20 people.

- In Livingston, a stud sawmill shut down for approximately five weeks, the reopened A new stud mill will open in 1983 at a lumber mill in Belgrade. This mill changed hands in April after a shutdown. According to the new plant manager, the stud maill will mean 80-90 new jobs in Belgrade

BOZEMAN LMA (cont.)

- A public utilities company closed its office in Livingston. This closure affected 35 persons.

- A new motel is going up in Bozeman. It will have 120 rooms and should be completed in the fall.

- Two women's clothing stores, a health food store, a tape and record shop and a lounge opened in two shopping malls during the second quarter.

- Some openings were noted in service related industries as the tourist season gets underway.

GLASGOW LMA

- Seismograph and drilling companies started back to work in May and June but the level of activity in the oil fields is much lower than last year. Some crews remained laid off and some have left the area to find work elsewhere. The Bentonite plant in Malta has laid off 60% of their work force as a result of the declining demand for well drilling mud.

- A manufacturer of lightweight camouflage screens in Poplar is expanding their operation so that they can begin producing medical chests and food chests. The work force at the company will increase from the present 195 to a peak of about 350 next summer when full production is reached. Annual sales are expected to increase to $14 million by 1986.

- Construction work is increasing seasonally. Welds on the recently laid pipeline will be checked involving about 100 workers. Sixteen units of low-rent housing will be build in Malta this summer. Tribal housing projects at Wolf Point will keep three contractors busy building this summer. The number of building permits issued for the area show a slight increase over last year.

GLENDIVE LMA

- The slowdown in the oil patch continues and the effects are spreading to other industries. As the fields began to dry this spring, seismograph crews returned to work, but drilling activity remained slow. A count of oil rig activity in May indicates less than half the number working this year as compared to last year and the amount has dropped to its lowest point in three years. Oil field construction and service companies are also experiencing less business and have had to lay off some of their employees.

- Demand for new construction has declined and many contractors have no home building projects lined up for the summer. Some commercial work has started. A new motel was completed this spring in Sidney and work on a hospital and a grocery store is continuing there. In Glendive, dormitories are being put up at the community college and a new restaurant is being built in the shopping mall.

GLENDIVE LMA (cont.)

- Business has been slow as retail trade and service industries are being affected by the drop in oil field activity. Occupancy levels of hotels and motels has dropped off as they are reporting vacancies nearly every night. Downtown employers are doing very little hiring and in some cases have laid people off or cut back employee hours.

Planting of crops was completed this quarter. Haying and sugar beet weeding are underway. Some jobs for farm hands have been available, but the local labor force is able to meet the demand.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

- Agricultural activity was delayed by the cool wet spring. Some livestock losses were reported due to the storm at the end of May. Progress of spring planting was slowed and freeze damage occurred in some sugar beet and dry bean crops.

- A mining firm submitted an application to open a new 3 million ton-a-year coal mine near Decker. Currently, the company has no commitments for purchase of the coal, but they are looking forward a couple of years to when they believe the coal market will improve. Another company relinquished its lease on a tract of land next to the Crow Indian Reservation because of reduced coal production projections. The tribe, which owns the mineral rights, is currently looking for a new company to mine the property.

- An oil comapny is exploring for oil and gas on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Seismograph work should be completed by the end of the year and 900 miles of line will be shot by that time. As many Indians as possible are being hired on the crews. Currently, the 75-person security force is entirely Northern Cheyenne.

- Highway construction in the Big Timber area was shut down in May by a statewide labor dispute between the operating engineers and the general contractors. Work in the I-90 project started again in June.

HAVRE LMA

- Four new businesses held grand openings during April in Havre. They included a fabric shop, a car dealership, a building center and a raquetball club. Other new businesses include a muffler and brake service shop, a wall-papering business, a realty and oil and gas leasing business, and an animal medical center.

HAVRE LMA (cont.)

- New businesses during May and June include a new pawn shop, a silk and dried flower arrangement store, a gas station and convenience store, and a new photo lab with 24 hour service.

- An unfinished furniture store had a going out-of-business sale. A cafe in Havre has closed. A taco shop closed and reopened under new management. An auto repair shop also closed its place of business in June, and a music store located in a Havre shopping center closed.

- Construction includes a new townhouse being erected by a Helena company. Other construction in the area includes only small jobs.

- A new gas and grocery store has opened in Chinook.

- A tractor manufacturer laid off 30 people in May.

- Agricultural activity in the Havre area during the second quarter consisted mostly of seeding. Overall ag activity was slow due to the weather.

- Railroad layoffs have totaled 68 workers in the car and locomotive departments. This brings the total to 121 since June of 1981. This leaves 69 workers in the car department and 171 in the locomotive department. The economy has been blamed for the layoffs.

HELENA LMA

- Cold weather hung on well into the 2nd quarter of 1982. This kept a lot of outdoor work from beginning.

- A forest products plant filed for bankruptcy in May. The plant had been shut down since December. A few weeks later the plant manager announced the sawmill would open and 30 workers went back to work on June 1st. The company planned full operation by the 7th of June. They hope to remain open for six months and longer. At full capacity the sawmill employes 65-70 workers.

- A number of businesses have closed during the 2nd quarter. Included were two restaurants, two clothing shops, and a furniture store.

- A new restaurant opened in Helena providing jobs for about 80 workers. There is a possibility of two more restaurants starting up. Some openings have been noted for lawyers. Other than this, no labor shortages were noted. A labor dispute in the construction industry left a number of workers off the job.

- Two major construction projects noted were two buildings which would each run over $4 million. One is for a business machines company. The other is for a large warehouse.

KALISPELL LMA

- Most manufacturing industries in the Kalispell LMA are operating at a reduced rate. Lumber and woods products have had an on-again off-again type of schedule. Sawmills don't have the demand with the economy the way it is. The mills are processing lumber that was piled up. Spring breakup kept loggers down for the first part of the quarter, then they began going back to work toward the second half of the quarter. Lumber mills were said to be operating at 75% with hopes of full operation in coming weeks.

- An aluminum plant has rehired some workers after layoffs, but continues to have a large recall list. A bee-hive manufacturer had usual summer layoffs while a steel fabrication and wood burning stove plant remained idle due to economic conditions. A manufacturing business, which sews camera cases, opened in Big Fork. It is expected 8-10 workers will be employed. In Kalispell a new chain drug store, two fast food restaurants, a motel-restaurant complex, along with a new tape and record store have opened. In Libby, new businesses include a pizza restaurant and an office supply business. New businesses in Big Fork and Polson respectively are a cheese manufacturing plant and a restaurant.

- In the construction industry, improvements are being made to Kalispell's main street and also to streets in Polson. A new hardware store and trailer park are under construction in Kalispell along with some residential housing starts and improvements. Construction continues on a convenient grocery store and pizza restaurant in Polson. Some new housing starts are noted in Polson with some HUD financed duplexes going up in Ronan.

- Agriculture activities in the LMA consisted of sorting and shipping of seed potatoes and Christmas tree shearing and trimming. The cherry crop is expected to be excellent this year, but will be harvested about two weeks later than usual. Tree planting contracts were let by the U.S.F.S. during the second quarter.

- The employment outlook for the influx of students doesn't appear to be good for the summer. There have been openings in medical service occupations for RNs and LPNs.

- Railroad layoffs in the LMA amounted to 23 even though a railroad chief had only announced 14. In April, a railroad labor dispute shut down nationwide train service except for some passenger services.

LEWISTOWN LMA

- Agricultural field work, delayed somewhat by the wet spring weather, is continuing while farmers are preparing for the haying season. Hiring activity for farm hands has been slow since calving and lambing was completed in April Farm employment should pick up soon as hay hands will be needed in July.

- Manufacturing employment has improved this period. A sheet rock manufacturing plant laid off more workers at the beginning of the quarter, however, in May the firm rehired some of their employees and are now working two shifts three days a week. Most of the workers at a bottling plant were called back to work at the beginning of June.

- Contractors in the area are keeping busy with remodeling jobs, but new home construction remains slow. A $1.5 million addition to a motel is in the bidding stage. Some heavy construction is going on as weather permits. One comapany is stringing power lines and another is laying telephone cable.

- The beginning of tourist season has brought an increase in demand for motel and restaurant workers. Retail stores, however are doing little hiring as their business remains slow. One large department store closed down in June laying off their employees.

MILES CITY LMA

- Miles City will be the site of the largest converter station in the United States to connect the two power grids for the nation. This will stop the power fluctuations problems caused by overloads in different parts of the country. The facility is going to be built by the Western Area Power Administration, a branch of the Department of Energy. The WAPA has purchased a 70 acre tract just east of Miles City and expects to start the rough grading of the site in September or October 1982. The actual construction would start in the Spring of 1983.

The petroleum exploration industry still seems to be slowing down as claims continue to be taken as more drilling rigs stack out on finishing a hole, not having a new site to go to.

- The labor dispute has not affected the construction projects in Miles City as the work being done on the two banks are not involved. An overlay project on the highways at Miles City is being done by a local contractor who is not union involved.

- A new water line is being constructed from the Yellowstone River near Forsyth to Colstrip for use in carrying water for the cooling process at the plants being built there.

- Congressional Democrats charge that the Interior Department mismanaged the biggest sale of federal coal leases in history and may have undervalued the coal to try to ensure the success of the sale. The minimum bid required for all tracts was lowered by $42 billion by the Mineral Management Service from the value placed on the leases by the department's mining management staff in the field. The final bid total was nearly the same as the new minimum entry level set by the department. The leases involved 224 billion tons of coal in the Powder River Basin of Montana and Wyoming.

MISSOULA LMA

- The lumber and woods industry continues to be plagued by high interest rates. Area mills are watching the market from day to day, thus, employment remains unstable in the mills. However, Mineral County employment improved when a mill that closed down in October became active again in May.

- Building permits in Missoula County had five residential requests in both May and June, the highest number since five were approved in July 1981. The valuation of the planned homes indicate modest types of structures.

- Commercial construction may play a big role in economic activity. Several buildings are about ready to break ground. A 48-unit low income housing complex in South Hills has been approved with a building permit. A restaurant with a $269,000 price tag was started in June. A shopping mall expansion is progessing on schedule. One hotel is being remodeled and another new hotel is hoping to start construction this summer. A group of physicians have purchased the land needed to develop their $1 million physician's complex. The University of Montana will build a $395,000 clinical psychology building. Also, the necessary donations have been received to start the $8 million fine arts building on the University campus. A $2 million sewer treatment plant will be constructed soon. Assisted by $1.4 million in industrial bonds, a wholesale and retail grocery chain will develop a $2.6 million store. Several millions of dollars are planned in hospital expansion.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

- A 52 unit train loading elevator facility is being erected in the Cut Bank area. Shelby also has an elevator which is expanding trackage to enable loading of unit trains.

- A storm drainage project was underway in Shelby. Shortly after that a sewer and water replacement project began. Other construction in the LMA consists of plans for an office and storage building, apartment complex, trailer park, new homes and a number of remodeling projects, all in Cut Bank.

- Wet and muddy conditions in the oilfields kept activity at a minimum. Activity was expected to pick up as weather turned nice.

- Agricultural activity began as there were some placements on the farms, but shortly after that the rains put a stop to most activity due to excess moisture. Most activity later in the quarter consisted of summer fallowing.

- Youth placements were noted in Browning and in Cut Bank, and some claims were received as school employees were laid off for the summer.

- New businesses in Shelby consisted of a taco restaurant, an insurance agency, and a small music store. A farm supply store in Shelby is going out of business due to financial difficulties. The only new business reported for Cut Bank was a small convenient store with gas pumps.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.[1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1980		1981		1982	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7	282.5	282.1
February	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5	283.4	282.9
March	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2	283.1	282.5
April	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8	284.3	283.7
May	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1	287.1	286.5
June	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4	290.6	290.1
July	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6		
August	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5		
September	251.7	251.9	279.3	279.1		
October	253.9	254.1	279.9	279.7		
November	256.2	256.4	280.7	280.4		
December	258.4	258.7	281.5	281.1		
AVERAGE	246.8	247.0	272.4	272.3		

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ Montana	Percent1/ U.S.	
1980								
January	351.8	327.4	306.6	20.8	24.4	6.0	6.8	.7
February	352.5	329.3	306.7	22.6	23.2	6.6	6.8	1.1
March	358.1	335.2	308.0	27.2	22.9	6.4	6.6	.7
April	365.4	342.4	309.0	33.4	23.0	6.3	6.6	.3
May	369.0	349.9	315.5	34.4	19.1	5.2	7.0	.2
June	381.3	358.1	318.9	39.2	23.2	6.1	7.8	.2
July	384.7	361.1	319.1	42.0	23.6	6.1	7.9	2.7
August	386.6	366.0	321.1	44.9	20.6	5.3	7.5	2.6
September	375.9	357.4	322.4	35.0	18.5	4.9	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.0	323.2	29.8	19.2	5.2	7.1	1.3
November	366.3	344.9	319.3	25.6	21.4	5.9	7.1	1.3
December	364.1	339.2	317.2	22.0	24.9	6.8	6.9	*
Avg.	369.0	347.0	315.6	31.4	22.0	6.1	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	357.6	329.4	309.1	20.3	28.2	7.9	8.2	*
February	361.0	330.7	308.6	22.1	30.3	8.4	8.0	.1
March	367.7	339.4	312.9	26.5	28.3	7.7	7.7	*
April	378.7	351.5	318.9	32.6	27.2	7.2	7.0	*
May	382.7	357.6	324.0	33.6	25.1	6.6	7.1	.4
June	395.7	367.3	329.0	38.3	28.4	7.2	7.7	.4
July	397.4	371.6	330.7	40.9	25.8	6.5	7.3	.4
August	399.8	375.5	331.7	43.8	24.3	6.1	7.2	.4
September	386.6	364.3	330.1	34.2	22.3	5.8	7.3	*
October	382.1	360.4	331.4	29.0	21.7	5.7	7.5	*
November	380.2	355.7	330.7	25.0	24.5	6.4	7.9	*
December	382.4	356.6	335.1	21.5	25.8	6.7	8.3	*
Avg.	381.0	355.0	324.4	30.6	26.0	6.9	7.6	*
1982								
January	381.0	343.9	324.1	19.8	37.1	9.7	9.4	*
February	387.1	345.8	324.3	21.5	41.3	10.7	9.6	*
March	389.9	349.3	323.4	25.9	40.6	10.4	9.5	*
April	389.6	353.7	321.9	31.8	35.9	9.2	9.2	*
May	389.3	356.2	323.4	32.8	33.1	8.5	9.1	*
June	396.0	360.1	322.8	37.3	35.9	9.1	9.8	*
July	*394.5*	*362.5*	*322.5*	*40.0*	*32.0*	*8.1*	*9.8*	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.*
** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table II
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	JUNE 1982	MAY 1982	APRIL 1982	NET CHANGES TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MAY 1982	JUNE 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	396.0	389.3	389.6	6.7	.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	360.1	256.2	353.7	3.9	-7.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	37.3	32.8	31.8	4.5	-1.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	35.9	33.1	35.9	2.8	7.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*9.1*	*8.5*	*9.2*	*.6*	*1.9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*9.0*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*0*	*2.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*288.8*	*288.1*	*288.1*	*.7*	*.5*
MANUFACTURING	*21.5*	*21.8*	*20.9*	*-.3*	*-2.3*
Durable Goods	*12.8*	*13.2*	*12.3*	*-.4*	*-2.1*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*7.9*	*8.0*	*7.2*	*-.1*	*-1.4*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*-.1*	*-.5*
Other Durable Goods	*3.3*	*3.5*	*3.4*	*-.2*	*-.2*
Nondurable Goods	*8.7*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*.1*	*-.2*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*-.1*	*-.1*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*.0*	*0.0*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*.9*	*.8*	*.9*	*.1*	*-.2*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*.0*	*.1*
MINING	*10.4*	*10.5*	*11.0*	*-.1*	*-1.5*
10 Metal Mining	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*0*	*-.5*
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*0*	*-.1*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.7*	*0*	*-.8*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*14.9*	*13.3*	*13.5*	*1.6*	*.8*
15 General Building Contractors	*5.0*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*.1*	*1.2*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*4.9*	*3.4*	*3.7*	*1.5*	*-.2*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*5.1*	*5.1*	*5.0*	*0*	*-.1*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*23.2*	*23.0*	*22.8*	*.2*	*0*
40 Railroad Transportation	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.2*	*0*	*-.8*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.4*	*.1*	*.3*
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	*10.2*	*10.1*	*10.2*	*.1*	*.6*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*76.6*	*76.0*	*76.1*	*.6*	*1.6*
Wholesale Trade	*18.5*	*18.6*	*18.5*	*-.1*	*.1*
Retail Trade	*58.2*	*57.4*	*57.6*	*.8*	*1.6*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*8.7*	*8.6*	*8.7*	*.1*	*.5*
54 Food Stores	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*0*	*-.4*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.5*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*-.1*	*-.2*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*23.5*	*22.9*	*22.9*	*.6*	*1.7*
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*10.8*	*10.7*	*10.5*	*.1*	*-.1*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.7*	*12.6*	*12.6*	*.1*	*-.6*
SERVICES	*57.5*	*58.1*	*58.4*	*-.6*	*.1*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*7.5*	*7.7*	*8.2*	*-.2*	*-.5*
72 Personal Services	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*0*	*.2*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*20.3*	*20.3*	*20.4*	*0*	*.6*
Other Services	*26.9*	*27.3*	*27.1*	*-.4*	*-.7*
GOVERNMENT	*71.8*	*72.7*	*72.8*	*-.9*	*2.1*
91 Federal Government	*13.8*	*13.9*	*13.9*	*-.1*	*-.1*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.6*	*0*	*.1*
92 Other State Government	*10.6*	*10.4*	*10.3*	*.2*	*.3*
93 Local Education	*24.6*	*25.6*	*25.7*	*-1.0*	*3.5*
93 Other Local Government	*14.1*	*14.2*	*14.3*	*-.1*	*-1.8*

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[1] Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes a self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1981 Benchmarks.

[2] Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE III

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	April 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1982	June 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	36.9	36.0	36.2	.9	1.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.5	33.2	33.2	.3	1.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.7	1.5	1.5	.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.4	2.8	2.9	.6	0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*9.1*	*7.7*	*7.9*	*1.4*	*9.6*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*8.5*	*8.5*	*7.9*	*0*	*9.9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*31.1*	*30.7*	*30.7*	*.4*	*.6*
Manufacturing	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*0*	*-.1*
Contract Construction	*2.0*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*.3*	*.6*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*0*	*.2*
Trade	*10.4*	*10.2*	*10.2*	*.2*	*.8*
Wholesale Trade	*3.1*	*3.0*	*3.0*	*.1*	*.2*
Retail Trade	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.2*	*.1*	*.7*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*0*	*0*
Service and Mining	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.6*	*0*	*.2*
Government	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*0*	*-.3*
Federal Government	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*0*	*-.1*
State and Local Government	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*0*	*-.1*

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	April 1982	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1982	June 1981
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	59.9	59.5	59.5	.4	1.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	55.5	55.7	56.0	-.2	.1
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.5	1.3	1.3	.2	.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	4.4	3.8	3.5	.6	1.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*7.3*	*6.4*	*5.9*	*.9*	*2.4*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*7.1*	*6.9*	*5.9*	*.2*	*2.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*48.9*	*48.7*	*49.0*	*.2*	*.5*
Manufacturing	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*0*	*0*
Contract Construction	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*.1*	*.3*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*4.5*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*.1*	*0*
Trade	*16.5*	*16.5*	*16.5*	*0*	*.5*
Wholesale Trade	*5.4*	*5.4*	*5.4*	*0*	*-.3*
Retail Trade	*11.1*	*11.1*	*11.1*	*0*	*.8*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*0*	*0*
Service and Mining	*11.4*	*11.4*	*11.5*	*0*	*-.1*
Government	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*.1*	*-.1*
Federal Government	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*0*	*0*
State and Local Government	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*0*	*-.1*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1981 Benchmarks

TABLE IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS 1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			2/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jun. 1982	May 1982	Apr. 1982	Jun. 1982	May 1982	Apr. 1982	Jun. 1982	May 1982	Apr. 1982	Jun. 1982	May 1982	Apr. 1982
STATEWIDE	396.0	389.3	389.6	360.1	356.2	353.7	35.9	33.1	35.9	*9.1*	*8.5*	*9.2*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	36.9	36.0	36.2	33.5	33.2	33.3	3.4	2.8	2.9	*9.1*	*7.7*	*7.9*
BILLINGS SMSA	59.9	59.5	59.5	55.5	55.7	56.0	4.4	3.8	3.5	*7.3*	*6.4*	*5.9*
3/ Western District	200.4	197.5	198.0	179.5	177.2	175.1	20.9	20.3	22.9	*10.4*	*10.3*	*11.6*
Eastern District	195.6	191.7	191.6	180.6	178.9	178.5	15.0	12.8	13.1	*7.8*	*6.7*	*6.8*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.8	34.5	34.4	31.1	30.9	30.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	*10.7*	*10.5*	*10.8*
BOZEMAN	28.1	27.6	27.7	25.9	25.3	25.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	*7.9*	*8.2*	*8.7*
GLASGOW	19.1	18.6	18.5	17.8	17.4	17.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.9*
GLENDIVE	18.8	18.4	18.3	17.3	17.1	17.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	*8.0*	*7.1*	*7.2*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.9	13.6	13.6	12.7	12.6	12.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	*8.8*	*7.6*	*8.2*
HAVRE	13.9	13.5	13.5	12.8	12.6	12.5	1.1	.9	1.0	*8.2*	*6.5*	*7.4*
HELENA	29.9	29.6	27.1	27.5	27.4	24.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	*8.1*	*7.5*	*8.3*
KALISPELL	40.4	40.0	33.7	34.9	34.2	6.6	5.5	5.8	6.6	*13.6*	*14.6*	*16.5*
LEWISTOWN	12.0	11.6	10.7	11.1	10.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	*7.7*	*6.6*	*7.6*
MILES CITY	17.6	17.1	16.1	16.5	16.2	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	*6.3*	*5.5*	*6.0*
MISSOULA	50.2	50.0	44.0	44.7	44.8	6.4	5.5	5.2	6.4	*11.0*	*10.4*	*12.7*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.3	19.1	17.6	18.7	17.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	*7.7*	*6.5*	*7.3*

1/ *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on map on inside back cover.*
2/ *Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.*
3/ *Western congressional district includes Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County.*

TABLE V-A

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
JUNE 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	396008	360140	35868	9.1
CASCADE	36884	33524	3360	9.1
YELLOWSTONE	59922	55558	4364	7.3
BEAVERHEAD	4659	4399	260	5.6
BIG HORN	5980	5269	711	11.9
BLAINE	3281	2972	309	9.4
BROADWATER	1559	1428	131	8.4
CARBON	3666	3422	244	6.7
CARTER	967	944	23	2.4
CHOUTEAU	3420	3313	107	3.1
CUSTER	6279	5947	332	5.3
DANIELS	1575	1523	52	3.3
DAWSON	6722	6245	477	7.1
DEER LODGE	4551	3840	711	15.6
FALLON	2422	2328	94	3.9
FERGUS	6468	6042	426	6.6
FLATHEAD	24587	21405	3182	12.9
GALLATIN	21014	19449	1565	7.4
GARFIELD	944	922	22	2.3
GLACIER	6369	5512	857	13.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	493	440	53	10.8
GRANITE	1181	1058	123	10.4
HILL	9430	8647	783	8.3
JEFFERSON	2660	2341	319	12.0
JUDITH BASIN	1322	1257	65	4.9
LAKE	8326	7430	896	10.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	25659	23697	1962	7.6
LIBERTY	1218	1167	51	4.2
LINCOLN	7493	6084	1409	18.8
MC CONE	1416	1364	52	3.7
MADISON	2802	2652	150	5.4
MEAGHER	1160	1082	78	6.7
MINERAL	1981	1618	363	18.3
MISSOULA	35471	32093	3378	9.5
MUSSELSHELL	2069	1855	214	10.3
PARK	6001	5407	594	9.9
PETROLEUM	329	323	6	1.8
PHILLIPS	3098	2940	158	5.1
PONDERA	3885	3626	259	6.7
POWDER RIVER	1355	1306	49	3.6
POWELL	3729	3452	277	7.4
PRAIRIE	903	871	32	3.5
RAVALLI	8727	7510	1217	13.9
RICHLAND	8016	7200	816	10.2
ROOSEVELT	5519	5091	428	7.8
ROSEBUD	6056	5471	585	9.7
SANDERS	4049	3464	585	14.4
SHERIDAN	3715	3556	159	4.3
SILVER BOW	17904	15686	2218	12.4
STILLWATER	2422	2231	191	7.9
SWEET GRASS	1848	1769	79	4.3
TETON	3395	3237	158	4.7
TOOLE	3204	3022	182	5.7
TREASURE	513	480	33	6.4
VALLEY	5194	4734	460	8.9
WHEATLAND	1351	1192	159	11.8
WIBAUX	845	745	100	11.8

TABLE V-B

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

MAY 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389301	356197	33104	8.5
CASCADE	36020	33256	2764	7.7
YELLOWSTONE	59538	55702	3836	6.4
BEAVERHEAD	4581	4336	245	5.3
BIG HORN	5842	5362	480	8.2
BLAINE	3148	2925	223	7.1
BROADWATER	1537	1376	161	10.5
CARBON	3583	3331	252	7.0
CARTER	908	889	19	2.1
CHOUTEAU	3265	3191	74	2.3
CUSTER	6250	5906	344	5.5
DANIELS	1510	1472	38	2.5
DAWSON	6771	6282	489	7.2
DEER LODGE	4463	3842	621	13.9
FALLON	2406	2322	84	3.5
FERGUS	6318	5921	397	6.3
FLATHEAD	24404	20952	3452	14.1
GALLATIN	20617	19035	1582	7.7
GARFIELD	925	893	32	3.5
GLACIER	5745	5034	711	12.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	439	417	22	5.0
GRANITE	1148	1028	120	10.5
HILL	9194	8594	600	6.5
JEFFERSON	2627	2359	268	10.2
JUDITH BASIN	1207	1161	46	3.8
LAKE	8050	7325	725	9.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	25412	23615	1797	7.1
LIBERTY	1186	1134	52	4.4
LINCOLN	7588	5924	1664	21.9
MC CONE	1336	1285	51	3.8
MADISON	2579	2437	142	5.5
MEAGHER	1120	1042	78	7.0
MINERAL	2097	1666	431	20.6
MISSOULA	35387	32298	3089	8.7
MUSSELSHELL	2033	1839	194	9.5
PARK	5841	5235	606	10.4
PETROLEUM	316	310	6	1.9
PHILLIPS	2947	2782	165	5.6
PONDERA	3703	3541	162	4.4
POWDER RIVER	1277	1235	42	3.3
POWELL	3678	3431	247	6.7
PRAIRIE	876	841	35	4.0
RAVALLI	8570	7395	1175	13.7
RICHLAND	7681	7070	611	8.0
ROOSEVELT	5451	5010	441	8.1
ROSEBUD	5825	5393	432	7.4
SANDERS	3934	3421	513	13.0
SHERIDAN	3681	3542	139	3.8
SILVER BOW	18105	15854	2251	12.4
STILLWATER	2447	2215	232	9.5
SWEET GRASS	1755	1688	67	3.8
TETON	3310	3165	145	4.4
TOOLE	3072	2921	151	4.9
TREASURE	480	461	19	4.0
VALLEY	5042	4653	389	7.7
WHEATLAND	1246	1150	96	7.7
WIBAUX	830	733	97	11.7

TABLE V-C
(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

APRIL 1982

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	389619	353667	35952	9.2
CASCADE	36182	33330	2852	7.9
YELLOWSTONE	59561	56037	3524	5.9
BEAVERHEAD	4651	4299	352	7.6
BIG HORN	5930	5369	561	9.5
BLAINE	3192	2920	272	8.5
BROADWATER	1525	1334	191	12.5
CARBON	3592	3338	254	7.1
CARTER	906	880	26	2.9
CHOUTEAU	3239	3161	78	2.4
CUSTER	6300	5868	432	6.9
DANIELS	1501	1454	47	3.1
DAWSON	6841	6311	530	7.7
DEER LODGE	4407	3820	587	13.3
FALLON	2403	2337	66	2.7
FERGUS	6344	5849	495	7.8
FLATHEAD	24560	20765	3795	15.5
GALLATIN	20759	19126	1633	7.9
GARFIELD	906	880	26	2.9
GLACIER	5678	4937	741	13.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	431	408	23	5.3
GRANITE	1186	1029	157	13.2
HILL	9163	8510	653	7.1
JEFFERSON	2624	2292	332	12.7
JUDITH BASIN	1208	1151	57	4.7
LAKE	7986	7151	835	10.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	25379	23462	1917	7.6
LIBERTY	1145	1075	70	6.1
LINCOLN	7763	5743	2020	26.0
MC CONE	1326	1258	68	5.1
MADISON	2534	2364	170	6.7
MEAGHER	1141	1028	113	9.9
MINERAL	2154	1558	596	27.7
MISSOULA	35567	31984	3583	10.1
MUSSELSHELL	2041	1865	176	8.6
PARK	5820	5158	662	11.4
PETROLEUM	313	304	9	2.9
PHILLIPS	2941	2734	207	7.0
PONDERA	3674	3489	185	5.0
POWDER RIVER	1269	1221	48	3.8
POWELL	3692	3331	361	9.8
PRAIRIE	854	810	44	5.2
RAVALLI	8649	7265	1384	16.0
RICHLAND	7658	7066	592	7.7
ROOSEVELT	5378	4954	424	7.9
ROSEBUD	5772	5343	429	7.4
SANDERS	4042	3227	815	20.2
SHERIDAN	3627	3460	167	4.6
SILVER BOW	17893	15817	2076	11.6
STILLWATER	2339	2125	214	9.1
SWEET GRASS	1716	1628	88	5.1
TETON	3321	3126	195	5.9
TOOLE	3039	2850	189	6.2
TREASURE	488	465	23	4.7
VALLEY	5012	4582	430	8.6
WHEATLAND	1228	1113	115	9.4
WIBAUX	769	706	63	8.2

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

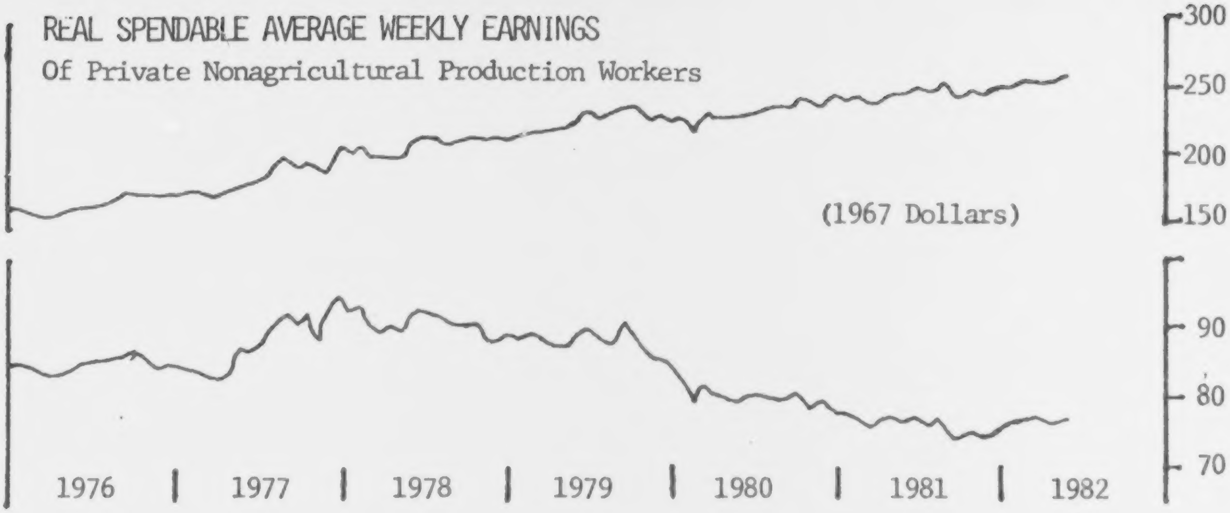
(In Thousands)

	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON					
	JUNE 1/ 1982	MAY 1982	APRIL 1982	JUNE 1982		MAY 1982		APRIL 1982	
				TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT FEMALE
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers	131.6	131.3	131.2	288.8	45.6%	288.1	45.6%	288.1	45.5%
Manufacturing......................	2.6	2.6	2.5	21.5	12.1%	21.8	11.9%	20.9	11.9%
Mining.............................	.5	.5	.5	10.4	4.8%	10.5	4.8%	11.0	4.5%
Contract Construction..............	1.8	1.8	1.8	14.9	12.1%	13.3	13.5%	13.5	13.3%
Transportation & Public Utilities..	4.7	4.7	4.7	23.2	20.3%	23.0	20.4%	22.8	20.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade...........	34.4	34.2	34.2	76.6	44.9%	76.0	45.0%	76.1	44.9%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate...	8.3	8.2	8.2	12.7	65.4%	12.6	65.1%	12.6	65.1%
Services...........................	38.1	38.1	38.1	57.5	66.3%	58.1	65.6%	58.4	65.2%
Government.2/......................	41.3	41.3	41.2	71.8	57.5%	72.7	56.8%	72.8	56.6%

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1981 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*
2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments reguardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	May 1982	April 1982
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	$263.76	$259.29
3/ Taxes Withheld	42.65	41.00
Spendable Earnings	221.11	218.79
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	143.94	141.35
Real Spendable Earnings	77.17	76.94

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1982	1981	1980	1982	1981	1980
January	255.84	245.28	232.60	76.47	78.44	84.36
February	258.96	247.52	224.93	77.07	78.20	80.79
March	258.82	244.84	234.24	77.15	76.99	82.44
April	259.29	248.29	232.23	76.94	77.45	80.94
May	263.76	249.48	234.15	77.17	77.09	80.67
June		254.14	234.97		77.65	80.02
July		254.67	238.82		77.48	81.08
August		255.20	239.47		77.08	80.75
September		249.90	241.60		75.00	80.63
October		251.66	246.66		75.29	81.37
November		251.17	241.89		74.98	79.29
December		253.08	247.75		75.28	80.21

Real Spendable Earnings

Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings dropped slightly from March to April, but came back up again in May. Gross Average Weekly Earnings of $263.76 in May left $77.19 for real spendable earnings compared to $76.94 in April. In May, 1981 gross earnings were $14.28 less than in May, 1982, yet real spendable earnings were only $.08 less.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

TABLE VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
TOTAL PRIVATE	$259.29	$263.76	$262.66	33.2	33.6	34.2	7.81	7.85	7.68
MANUFACTURING	369.99	382.48	405.00	38.5	39.8	41.2	9.61	9.61	9.83
Durable Goods	373.04	397.71	434.95	38.3	40.5	42.6	9.74	9.82	10.21
Primary Metal Industries	525.10	520.58	491.87	39.6	39.8	38.1	13.26	13.08	12.91
Nondurable Goods	365.43	357.20	351.65	39.0	38.7	38.6	9.37	9.23	9.11
Food and Kindred Products	351.51	355.54	332.87	39.1	39.2	36.7	8.99	9.07	9.07
MINING	520.41	504.55	471.60	41.5	40.3	36.7	12.54	12.52	12.85
Metal Mining	532.18	558.13	575.34	41.0	42.9	43.0	12.98	13.01	13.38
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	389.03	377.45	366.51	32.5	30.1	28.5	11.97	12.54	12.86
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	410.40	417.33	391.68	40.0	40.4	41.1	10.26	10.33	9.53
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	383.11	390.58	397.54	40.8	41.2	40.4	9.39	9.48	9.84
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	195.61	203.20	206.91	31.0	31.8	33.0	6.31	6.39	6.27
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	188.89	193.97	191.98	32.4	33.5	33.1	5.83	5.79	5.80
SERVICES	187.88	192.20	196.16	30.7	31.0	32.0	6.12	6.20	6.13

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE VIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Apr.	May	Jun.	Year to Date 1982	Year to Date 1981
STATE OF MONTANA	563	634	537	3478	3481
GREAT FALLS SMSA	40	29	37	216	233
BILLINGS SMSA	77	89	65	469	439
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	102	115	93	578	690
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	35	51	44	231	214
Beaverhead	1	9	9	43	43
Deer Lodge	5	8	3	22	30
Granite	3	2	4	13	4
Madison	6	4	6	28	27
Powell	1	3	4	17	9
Silver Bow	19	25	18	108	101
BOZEMAN LMA	36	45	42	258	229
Gallatin	31	33	36	207	179
Meagher	2	5	1	15	4
Park	3	7	5	36	46
GLASGOW LMA	18	20	23	133	111
Daniels	2	1	2	11	4
Phillips	2	2	3	24	16
Roosevelt	8	11	10	43	35
Sheridan	3	2	5	30	37
Valley	3	4	3	25	19
GLENDIVE LMA	25	24	25	188	189
Dawson	5	6	9	49	65
Garfield	0	2	1	5	3
McCone	3	0	2	8	16
Prairie	0	1	2	6	3
Richland	17	15	11	117	97
Wibaux	0	0	0	3	5
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	14	15	20	79	71
Big Horn	2	4	5	20	14
Carbon	9	5	5	30	21
Stillwater	3	5	5	19	27
Sweet Grass	0	1	5	10	9
HAVRE LMA	14	15	8	89	111
Blaine	3	6	2	17	15
Hill	8	9	6	62	89
Liberty	3	0	0	10	7
HELENA LMA	32	33	32	276	220
Broadwater	5	1	3	20	7
Jefferson	0	3	2	12	19
Lewis and Clark	27	29	27	184	194
KALISPELL LMA	57	78	56	387	331
Flathead	36	51	37	240	226
Lake	10	15	9	78	54
Lincoln	11	12	10	69	51
LEWISTOWN LMA	11	10	7	62	61
Fergus	4	7	4	30	32
Golden Valley	0	0	0	2	1
Judith Basin	2	1	1	5	6
Musselshell	4	2	2	19	14
Petroleum	0	0	0	0	2
Wheatland	1	0	0	6	6
MILES CITY LMA	12	26	9	92	101
Carter	0	2	0	5	2
Custer	3	9	4	30	40
Fallon	2	3	3	15	15
Powder River	2	1	0	6	14
Rosebud	5	11	2	36	29
Treasure	0	0	0	0	1
MISSOULA LMA	71	61	56	360	350
Mineral	0	2	3	10	10
Missoula	52	42	37	257	233
Ravalli	17	11	11	73	81
Sanders	2	6	5	20	26
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	19	23	20	120	131
Chouteau	4	6	2	23	12
Glacier	7	8	9	38	40
Pondera	2	4	4	23	18
Teton	4	3	2	18	14
Toole	2	2	3	18	47

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

	YEAR-TO-DATE			
	1982	1981	Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims	30,690	25,109	5,581	22.2
Continued Claims	366,734	285,167	81,567	28.6
Number of Benefit Payments	333,332	253,532	79,800	31.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$37,409,056	$25,965,056	$11,444,000	44.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$120.81	$110.28	$10.53	9.5

		MONTHLY			
	April	May	June	Change to Current Month from same month-year ag	
Initial Claims1/	4,967	3,899	4,822	824	20.6
Continued Claims1/	59,881	47,685	54,133	18,180	93.5
Number of Benefit Payments1/	56,889	43,347	48,605	19,836	68.9
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$6,588,595	$4,962,380	$5,500,481	$2,657,782	93.5
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$125.07	$123.70	$121.74	$14.24	13.2
Trust Fund Balance	$15,957,972	$19,304,660	$13,862,673	-$5,770,262	-29.4

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*

TABLE IX-A

ETA5-1098 . DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JUNE 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	357	36,389.75
BIGHORN	570	55,750.90
BLAINE	288	28,974.68
BROADWATER	122	12,080.00
CARBON	374	38,893.43
CARTER	16	960.00
CASCADE	3,797	376,532.54
CHOUTEAU	138	12,417.00
CUSTER	345	33,840.00
DANIELS	28	3,198.00
DAWSON	678	80,537.00
DEER LODGE	1,132	134,670.62
FALLON	98	10,572.00
FERGUS	515	51,908.98
FLATHEAD	4,501	504,118.13
GALLATIN	2,517	253,497.11
GARFIELD	18	2,130.00
GLACIER	781	81,698.58
GOLDEN VALLEY	34	4,053.00
GRANITE	117	12,638.00
HILL	901	87,744.63
JEFFERSON	444	55,240.00
JUDITH BASIN	56	5,219.60
LAKE	1,166	108,622.26
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,396	249,560.31
LIBERTY	65	6,782.00
LINCOLN	2,043	239,275.54
MCCONE	67	7,883.00
MADISON	163	15,740.06
MEAGHER	70	6,504.00
MINERAL	394	42,782.06
MISSOULA	4,544	455,338.07
MUSSELSHELL	380	50,115.60
PARK	729	75,716.15
PETROLEUM	0	0.00
PHILLIPS	177	18,905.53
PONDERA	200	18,517.70
POWDER RIVER	22	2,481.00
POWELL	310	31,619.80
PRAIRIE	17	2,057.00
RAVALLI	1,376	147,513.74
RICHLAND	857	116,012.85
ROOSEVELT	545	56,940.93
ROSEBUD	590	60,[illegible].00
SANDERS	713	73,311.57
SHERIDAN	294	26,717.11
SILVER BOW	4,096	481,269.00
STILLWATER	233	32,244.46
SWEET GRASS	52	3,946.60
TETON	153	15,262.25
TOOLE	280	34,719.00
TREASURE	26	3,374.00
VALLEY	437	42,643.78
WHEATLAND	72	7,[illegible]
WIBAUX	106	13,300.00
YELLOWSTONE	6,304	686,235.79
INTRASTATE	46,778	5,016,565.41
INTERSTATE	1,827	483,915.76
TOTAL	48,605	5,500,481.17

TABLE IX-B

ETAS-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

MAY 1782

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	329	33,512.92
BIGHORN	344	34,706.83
BLAINE	192	20,603.43
BROADWATER	189	23,240.80
CARBON	331	34,398.93
CARTER	19	1,648.00
CASCADE	3,324	337,534.47
CHOUTEAU	74	6,118.00
CUSTER	334	33,765.00
DANIELS	27	3,059.00
DAWSON	587	69,367.00
DEER LODGE	882	102,258.35
FALLON	86	9,623.00
FERGUS	465	44,503.25
FLATHEAD	5,119	586,458.39
GALLATIN	2,363	232,434.25
GARFIELD	16	1,368.00
GLACIER	554	55,329.07
GOLDEN VALLEY	20	2,144.00
GRANITE	120	12,977.36
HILL	627	59,362.41
JEFFERSON	356	44,009.55
JUDITH BASIN	33	2,677.00
LAKE	896	87,722.63
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,135	228,557.44
LIBERTY	74	7,640.00
LINCOLN	2,287	281,195.68
MCCONE	55	5,670.07
MADISON	163	14,719.24
MEAGHER	79	7,543.00
MINERAL	475	54,360.28
MISSOULA	4,023	416,500.94
MUSSELSHELL	324	41,275.96
PARK	665	68,798.05
PETROLEUM	9	868.00
PHILLIPS	208	21,681.50
PONDERA	159	14,522.17
POWDER RIVER	37	4,148.00
POWELL	469	48,552.83
PRAIRIE	25	2,597.00
RAVALLI	1,341	144,185.03
RICHLAND	872	105,726.10
ROOSEVELT	484	52,606.85
ROSEBUD	343	37,954.00
SANDERS	726	76,871.16
SHERIDAN	161	22,057.00
SILVER BOW	3,147	377,093.22
STILLWATER	295	30,374.52
SWEET GRASS	58	5,824.48
TETON	153	16,481.75
TOOLE	232	26,926.00
TREASURE	25	3,370.00
VALLEY	405	40,475.92
WHEATLAND	51	5,456.11
WIBAUX	53	6,976.00
YELLOWSTONE	4,679	511,400.13
INTRASTATE	41,499	4,521,230.07
INTERSTATE	1,848	441,149.77
TOTAL	43,347	4,962,379.84

TABLE IX-C

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
APRIL 1982

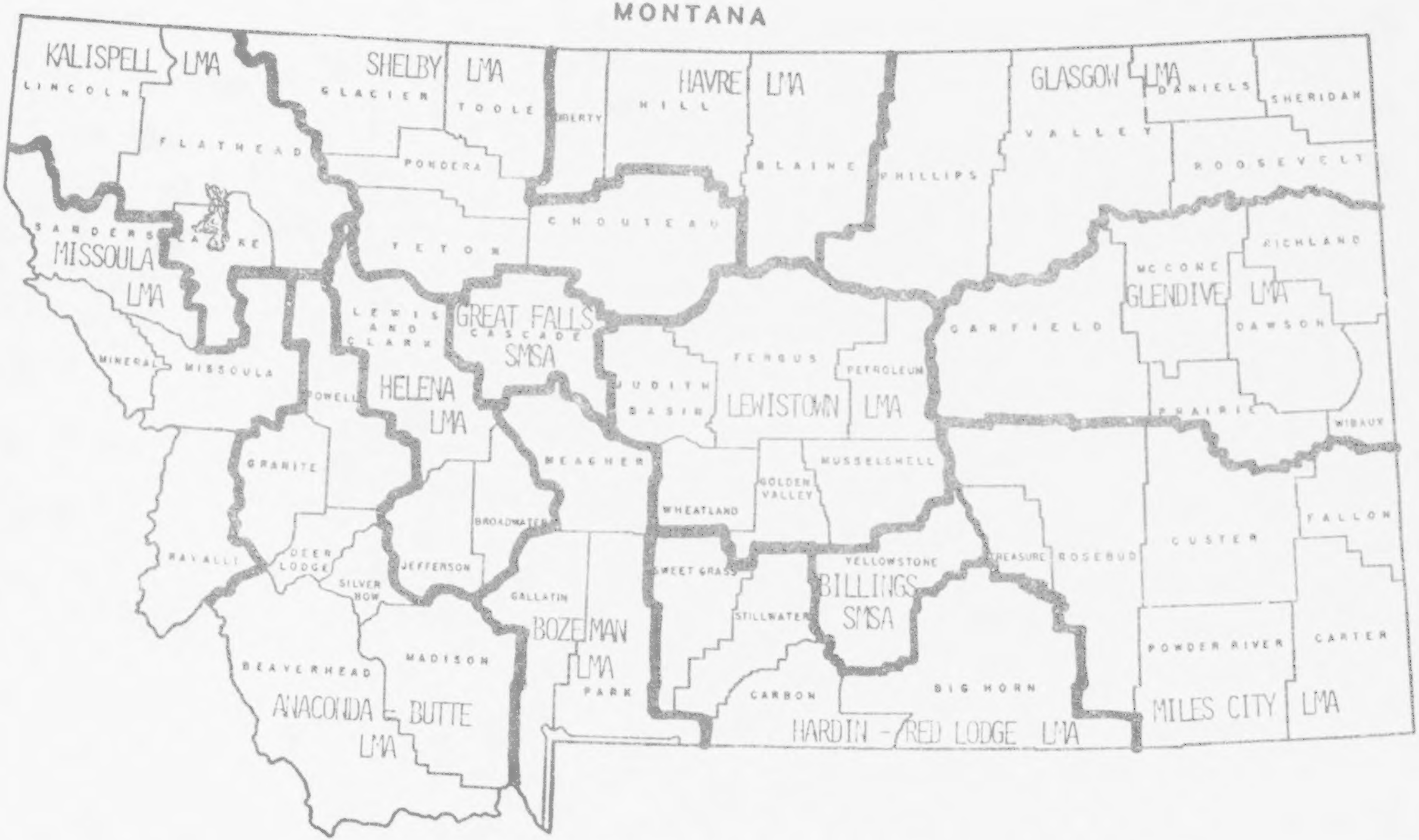
COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	497	55,591.45
BIGHORN	546	59,116.32
BLAINE	324	33,837.49
BROADWATER	303	36,489.68
CARBON	380	42,602.25
CARTER	31	3,062.00
CASCADE	4,273	441,767.63
CHOUTEAU	82	7,568.00
CUSTER	503	54,393.80
DANIELS	56	6,532.00
DAWSON	714	86,231.43
DEER LODGE	1,077	119,633.12
FALLON	71	8,462.00
FERGUS	735	76,023.61
FLATHEAD	6,572	765,625.69
GALLATIN	2,825	280,177.06
GARFIELD	15	1,405.00
GLACIER	834	84,327.82
GOLDEN VALLEY	27	2,739.00
GRANITE	220	24,831.38
HILL	729	73,008.17
JEFFERSON	1,017	106,729.80
JUDITH BASIN	64	6,729.00
LAKE	1,205	119,710.24
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,797	300,918.34
LIBERTY	103	11,607.00
LINCOLN	3,078	373,428.31
MCCONE	66	6,033.35
MADISON	278	26,240.36
MEAGHER	153	16,674.00
MINERAL	1,090	131,719.57
MISSOULA	5,539	589,605.13
MUSSELSHELL	216	25,024.76
PARK	870	86,221.58
PETROLEUM	16	1,560.00
PHILLIPS	322	34,479.45
PONDERA	275	27,211.80
POWDER RIVER	37	4,443.00
POWELL	1,050	114,917.58
PRAIRIE	42	4,925.00
RAVALLI	1,907	211,181.66
RICHLAND	877	107,217.64
ROOSEVELT	509	54,676.20
ROSEBUD	392	45,441.52
SANDERS	1,425	169,143.42
SHERIDAN	184	23,780.72
SILVER BOW	3,256	378,785.71
STILLWATER	437	49,743.19
SWEET GRASS	108	11,087.80
TETON	266	29,856.93
TOOLE	364	41,868.00
TREASURE	29	3,650.00
VALLEY	475	50,454.56
WHEATLAND	102	11,035.95
WIBAUX	51	6,463.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,322	570,219.14
INTRASTATE	54,736	6,016,258.83
INTERSTATE	2,153	572,335.77
TOTAL	56,889	6,588,594.60

TABLE X

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1982 THRU JUNE 1982

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,785	308,960.56
BIGHORN	3,381	353,848.15
BLAINE	2,117	220,447.80
BROADWATER	1,619	193,554.20
CARBON	2,365	257,568.29
CARTER	111	10,791.00
CASCADE	25,286	2,661,729.25
CHOUTEAU	614	62,327.00
CUSTER	3,315	350,664.37
DANIELS	252	29,062.00
DAWSON	3,378	401,939.87
DEER LODGE	6,519	747,013.32
FALLON	405	45,717.00
FERGUS	4,030	420,950.67
FLATHEAD	36,456	4,104,611.42
GALLATIN	16,240	1,605,518.57
GARFIELD	97	9,540.00
GLACIER	4,901	475,130.53
GOLDEN VALLEY	183	20,470.00
GRANITE	1,246	138,836.97
HILL	5,021	493,083.72
JEFFERSON	3,847	442,443.18
JUDITH BASIN	340	37,145.60
LAKE	7,411	721,106.25
LEWIS AND CLARK	17,268	1,861,358.01
LIBERTY	467	52,317.08
LINCOLN	20,183	2,467,111.63
MCCONE	347	36,075.05
MADISON	1,362	133,706.76
MEAGHER	892	94,919.81
MINERAL	5,589	684,583.22
MISSOULA	34,242	3,604,278.95
MUSSELSHELL	1,350	164,581.21
PARK	4,930	488,006.10
PETROLEUM	61	6,123.00
PHILLIPS	1,949	223,475.76
PONDERA	1,423	142,359.65
POWDER RIVER	179	19,561.00
POWELL	3,747	412,855.32
PRAIRIE	242	29,103.00
RAVALLI	11,191	1,190,615.07
RICHLAND	3,733	449,097.55
ROOSEVELT	2,879	299,811.44
ROSEBUD	3,023	338,424.79
SANDERS	6,883	782,119.37
SHERIDAN	908	118,218.83
SILVER BOW	22,035	2,576,117.37
STILLWATER	2,081	240,154.26
SWEET GRASS	601	63,861.88
TETON	1,460	159,473.87
TOOLE	1,836	213,555.64
TREASURE	164	21,231.00
VALLEY	2,931	307,334.18
WHEATLAND	509	53,589.91
WIBAUX	318	40,957.00
YELLOWSTONE	34,256	3,742,567.64
INTRASTATE	320,948	35,130,372.25
INTERSTATE	12,384	2,278,682.69
TOTAL	333,332	37,409,054.94

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
LIBERTY
PONDERA
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
ROOSEVELT
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
RICHLAND
McCONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
LEWIS AND CLARK
GREAT FALLS CASCADE SMSA
GARFIELD
MINERAL
MISSOULA
POWELL
HELENA LMA
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
WHEATLAND
BROADWATER
FALLON
CUSTER
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
JEFFERSON
SWEET GRASS
YELLOWSTONE
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
SILVER BOW
GALLATIN
BILLINGS SMSA
STILLWATER
BOZEMAN LMA
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
PARK
CARBON
BIG HORN
ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA
MILES CITY LMA
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA